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## ITALO-JUGOSLAV DISPUTE MAY GO TO THE COUNCIL

Germany Anxious to Assume  
the Role of Pacifier of  
Europe's Dissension

## GREAT EXAGGERATION BEING INDULGED IN

Jugoslavia Willing to Submit  
Alleged Warlike Prepara-  
tions to Investigation

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 21—Dr. Leopold von Hösch, German Ambassador to France, is seeking the opinion of the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, on the advisability of convoking an urgent meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in an attempt to settle the Italo-Jugoslav quarrel before heated imaginations have provoked a veritable conflict over Albania. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, is sessional president of the Council, and it would be a fine feather in its cap should Germany be the leader in a pacifying movement.

Italy has notified the Quai d'Orsay of its complaints against the alleged military preparations of Jugoslavia. The French Government is giving counsels of moderation to Belgrade and trusts that Italy will act in a manner befitting a peaceful nation. The seriousness of the situation lies in the fact that war between Italy and Jugoslavia might range the European powers on different sides.

France has an alliance with Jugoslavia, though it is not believed that it necessitates French intervention. The feeling between France and Italy despite sundry difficulties is undoubtedly unsatisfactory. On the other hand England appears to have an attachment toward Italy. The Little Entente is broken up by a division of sympathies. But while the European press is laying stress on the danger of war it is well to take the sensational reports of imminent hostilities *caveat emptor*. There is immense exaggeration.

### Frances-British Attitude

Both Great Britain and France are throwing their weight into the controversy in favor of peace. The foreign offices and embassies are busily at work on code messages, flashing from capital to capital. It seems inevitable that Jugoslavia, over which the last war was fought, will give the slighted excuse in the shape of military preparations on the Albanian frontier for Italian aggression. It is essential for France and Great Britain to stand together.

PARIS, March 21 (AP)—The impression here is that the Council of the League of Nations will be called upon to deal with the Italo-Serbian imbroglio under Article 11 of the League Covenant, so as to put an end to the abrupt war scare, which is upsetting the old continent.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Secretary, feeling no doubt, that Germany has an opportunity to play a leading role in the peasant cause, has assumed his position as President of the League Council, it is understood to have taken the initiative with this in mind.

### Speedy Settlement Being Sought

Meanwhile peace exchanges are being carried on between Paris, London, Berlin, Rome and Belgrade with the object of finding a speedy solution of the crisis, which, it is felt here, was incited by Jugoslavia's offer to submit to an independent investigation into military preparations & it is agreed to be making. In the meantime the Italian Ambassador, it is understood, has informed the foreign ministers, for it is believed that the Italian motion that single machine would tend to bring about a peace clearer than any the existing conditions.

We break out of town for the pleasure of the Italian Ambassador. Confidence is felt that probably in both parts and that a way will be found out of the crisis.

Meanwhile the news exchanges are too far.

### Italian Newspaper Makes Allegations Against Jugoslavia

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
From Balkan

ROME, March 21—The revelations made by Giornale d'Italia on the military preparation of Jugoslavia for an armed insurrection in Albania against the Government of Ahmed Bey Zogu and supplemented by information given in the London Times has created a profound impression here. The Giornale d'Italia accuses the Jugoslav high military authorities of associating themselves with international Free masonry in an anti-Fascist movement and of preparing a revolt in Albania under the direct leadership of Jugoslav officers which would not only cause the downfall of Zogu, and the formation of a new government friendly to Jugoslavia, but would enable a Jugoslav army to occupy northern Albania.

The Tirana correspondent of the same newspaper speaks of the anxiety prevailing in the Albanian capital of the possibility of a new revolt and mentions the hurried defensive schemes prepared by the Albanian Government to face the situation.

In the meanwhile it is stated that the Italian Government has formally approached the chancelleries of the great powers informing them of the military activities of Jugoslavia near the Albanian frontier, while the Popolo di Roma says that the Italian Minister at Belgrade has presented a note to the Foreign Minister, pro-

### Mexican Ban on Jazz Would Honor Beethoven

By the Associated Press

Mexico City, March 21  
A LL jazz music in Mexico City will cease for a week beginning March 26, if an appeal issued by the music masters of the capital is heeded. The masters have called for abstention from jazz as a tribute to the memory of Beethoven upon the one hundredth anniversary of the passing of the great composer.

In their appeal the professors say that Beethoven can be honored in no way so fittingly as to silence in his name "the terrible discords called jazz, with which the world shucks."

### MEXICO OPPOSES RED DOCTRINES, SAYS MR. BORAH

#### Senator Pleads for Curb on Unfair Statements—Sees Good Faith

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21—Declaring that Mexico is as much opposed to Russian Communism as is the United States, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made a plea for greater tolerance in American-Mexican dealings, in an address here under the auspices of the New Haven Trades Council.

"God made us neighbors—let justice make us friends," he said. "The first step toward justice is to stop making false and unfair statements about Mexico."

Mr. Borah continued in part as follows:

"President Coolidge, in his first message to Congress, had this to say: 'Our foreign policy has always been guided by two principles. The one is the avoidance of permanent political alliances, which would sacrifice our proper independence. The other is the peaceful settlement of controversies between nations. By example and by treaty we have educated arbitration.'

"With that policy I find myself in enthusiastic accord. Perhaps the highest service in international affairs which our great Government can now render to the cause of peace and to humanity is to demonstrate to the world that when we have been talking about arbitration and advancing the cause of arbitration through speech, we have meant what we said. If controversies relative to property rights cannot be arbitrated and are not to be subject to arbitration, then arbitration need no longer be regarded as a thing of substance in the advancement of peace between nations."

### Dennis Meets in Red

"For weeks and months the propaganda has been put out that Mexico and Central America have come under the domination of Communistic teachings and that this is the cause of trouble in that part of the world. I venture to assert that the Third International, that Russia, has not one thing to do with Mexico or with Mexican politics."

"No country on this Western continent has been more outspoken than Mexico. Her labor organizations and her President have set the world to doubt. Mexico has her troubles and her own idea of dealing with them, and her policies, wise or unwise, are of her own making. She is responsible for those policies and for their execution."

"Communism and Russian influence have no more to do with either the origin or execution of those policies than does our own Government. The only Communists who ever made any

*(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)*

### CALIFORNIA BILL SEEKS TO ABOLISH THE SLOT MACHINE

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—The slot machine as a gambling device is to be put out of operation in California, according to leaders of the Legislature, who are formulating a bill to that end and who say they have ample support to effect its immediate passage. Ulysses S. Webb, attorney-general, is assisting in drafting this legislation.

Slot-machine interests succeeded in blocking one bill on technical grounds when it was presented to the Public Morals Committee. The strength and character of the opposition massed against any interference by regulation of so-called "gambling" devices has aroused a more general demand for their suppression, and administration leaders are now formulating a bill which is said to meet all requirements.

It is asserted that these slot machines which vend merchandise and prizes encourage gambling in children. The present state law in this respect is declared inadequate.



### Shanghai, China's Largest Port, Now Controlled by Nationalists



© Newman From Publishers Photo Service  
Above—A Street in the Old Section of the City.

Below—The Bund, Showing the Handsome Buildings in the Foreign Quarter. A Japanese Naval Landing Party is Now Patrolling This Thoroughfare.

### CANTON FORCES TAKE SHANGHAI; STRIKE ORDERED

United States and Japanese  
Marines Landed—Shops  
Fly Nationalist Flag

### FRENCH OUTPOSTS IN BRUSH WITH CHINESE

Northern Commander Reported  
to Have Taken Refuge in  
the French Concession

SHANGHAI, March 21 (AP)—Shanghai was virtually in control of the Chinese Nationalist forces today. The southerners entered the native city this morning. When disorders developed near the borders of the international settlement, soon after the Nationalists arrived, 1,500 United States marines were landed, while the Japanese landed 900 marines.

Immediately a general strike was ordered to celebrate the coming of the southerners. When it went into effect at noon, there was every indication there would be widespread response by all classes of workers. The trams in the international settlement were the first to cease operations; then the effectives in the largest cotton mills left their work. The strike is entirely political as a show of sympathy with the Nationalist victory and to prove the solidarity of labor.

#### Japanese Patrol Band

The Nationalist troops which entered the Chinese section of the city this morning were plain-clothes forces, known as the Nationalist Army behind the enemy lines. The main southern force was still a few miles from the city.

The Nationalist flag is flying over the post office and nearly all the Chinese shops. The French authorities are erecting barbed wire barriers across the few streets not yet barricaded, bordering on the international settlements.

A Japanese naval landing party is patrolling the bund.

French outposts on the furthermost border of the French concession had a brush with a small detachment of Chinese troops this afternoon. Shots were exchanged and the Chinese were driven off.

Just prior to the Nationalist advance into the prize city, 1,200 United States marines from the transport Chaumont route-marched through the principal streets with full field equipment, steel helmets, fixed bayonets, and machine guns. The march was not connected with the Chinese military situation. It was merely to exercise the marines who returned to the ship immediately after the parade.

#### Shanghai-Nanking Line Cut

Gen. Pi Shu-chen, commander of the northern forces in Shanghai, is reported to have taken refuge in the French concession. The Cantonese have cut the Shanghai-Nanking railway. For days past the fall of Shanghai had been a foregone conclusion.

The southern armies had kept up a steady hammering at focal points in the northern line, capturing key positions in rapid succession. By the collapse of the Shantung defense on the Sungkien front, southwest of Shanghai, Saturday, the road to the objective was opened. This collapse of the northern defense was accomplished through an outflanking movement by the Nationalist, or southern, forces, and rendered other northern positions untenable.

On Sunday, Nationalist advance guards came within 10 miles of the city. Soon the Cantonese were at Lunghua, four miles south of Shanghai. This place had been the Shantungese military headquarters for the Shanghai area of occupation. Its capture meant that the Nationalists could enter Shanghai whenever they felt the time was opportune.

#### Police Clear Streets

The third section of pipe line will tap the Ashland reservoir in the southern part of Ashland and carry water from this source 2½ miles directly into the Sudbury aqueduct above Framingham.

#### Water of Good Quality

By this construction, the Metropolitan district commission will add an additional watershed area of approximately 18 square miles to the resources of the metropolitan water system, considering the three reservoirs, Whitehall, Hopkinton and Ashland. This water, according to studies made by engineers of the commission, is of sufficiently good quality to be used without filtration. Consequently, in adopting this plan, the commission abandoned the proposal made in its report of 1926 for construction of a filtration plant on the South Sudbury finding that this construction would take nearly as long a time as the Ware River tunnel.

The average daily water consumption is 134,000,000 gallons by the metropolitan district, so much above the estimated safe yield of the present watersheds of the system that with the Wachusett reservoir, the principal storage basin only half full, the supply from that reservoir might be exhausted by the end of 1929 in the event of a series of very dry years, according to the district commission's report.

The 15,000,000 gallons additional supply from the southern Sudbury basin, together with a possible 9,000,000 gallons more, from new chlorination works which also are to be provided at the Cochituate reservoir, will make certain an adequate supply under any conditions for several years, the commission believes. In rainy years the new pipe lines will provide more than 15,000,000 gallons a day, for that figure is a minimum.

The capture of Shanghai adds another to the many bloody victories by the southerners, who are in nominal control of China south of the Yangtze River, except for the city of Nanking. It is not yet clear whether the arrangement whereby

### SAIPIO COUNSEL WINS ADMISSION

#### Ford Editor Admits First Articles Concerned Jews as a Whole

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, March 21 (AP)—The possibility of the possible connection of international Jewry with the \$1,200,000 libel suit of Aaron Sapiro against Henry Ford came to the front again today.

It was the second time the question had cropped up. The first time, Federal Judge Fred M. Raymond temporarily got rid of the long delay in the case by ruling that it promised to cause by stating that he would rule when it became necessary.

That moment arrived at the re-opening of court today. Tracing the inception of the attacks upon Mr. Sapiro, Chicago attorney who became an organizer of farmers' co-operative associations, it was brought out from William J. Cameron, attorney for the Ford-owned Dearborn Independent, that the series of articles by Mr. Sapiro "screws him and him and caused \$1,000,000 loss to his business, at first were intended to concern only Jews as a whole and that later they were turned to Mr. Sapiro as an individual."

*(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)*

### Constitution, Passed With Doubt, Exceeds All Hopes of Framers

#### State Senator Bacon Tells of Difficulties Pioneers Overcame in Forming Nation's Great Document, in Boston University Lecture Course

By the Associated Press

Gaspar G. Bacon, State Senator, has caused them to oppose any effective central government." Mr. Bacon said in another part of his lecture, "we were, perhaps fortunately absent from the Convention."

He credited Franklin with being the most potent influence in calming the troubled waters through his turbulent session, and related how, at a time when the convention's factions seemed beyond reconciliation and near breaking up, Franklin, urging a recess, proposed the appointment of a chaplain to appeal to "the Creator of the Universe" for help.

This lecture was established by Mrs. Robert Bacon, Senator Bacon's mother, to provide a comprehensive study of the origin and development of the Constitution. Five more addresses in the present series will be delivered on the alternate days of this week and next in Jacob Steiner Hall, 668 Boylston Street, to which the public is invited.

Mr. Bacon traced in intimate detail the proceedings and personnel of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the background out of which the Constitution was to be wrought and the trials of ratification. He pointed out that the paramount obstacle to agreement was that of equalizing the states in the federal government, and that the compromise of popular representation in the House and equal representation in the Senate was finally accepted by a margin of only one vote.

Discussing the condition of utmost secrecy that surrounded the Convention, Senator Bacon expressed the view that if the modern methods of publicity had been in effect at that time, the convention would quite likely not have been able to complete its objective.

The convention once in session, the first rule adopted was the provision for secrecy," the Senator explained. "It was agreed that nothing should be communicated to the outside world. It was even understood that no disclosure should be made of the proceedings during the lives of the members.

"In these days of intensive publicity, we can readily appreciate the necessity for keeping the deliberations free from the contaminating influences of current politics. Without such secrecy the convention could not have accomplished its great work, for the pressure of public opinion would have been too strong. It would have prevented the free expression of opinion by the delegates. Speeches for public consumption would have taken the place of sincere earnest argument. Compromises would have been much more difficult with the public listening in. If the bitter disagreements had been known to the world, the convention would probably never have been ratified."

"The most radical thinkers of the time, particularly Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams, theoretical philosophers rather than practical business men, whose somewhat visionary ideas on personal liberty and individual rights would

### WOMEN SHOWING FIELDS OF WORK

#### Exposition at Kansas City, Mo., to Help School Girls Obtain Employment

By the Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21 (AP)—A thorough survey of women's occupations in Kansas City, to accumulate information of aid to the girl college graduate or young woman in any station when in the point of choosing a career, will be the outcome of the Women's Exposition held here this week under the auspices of the Women's Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City. Financial proceeds of this second annual exposition of occupations open to and occupied by women, extending from their work in the schools to employment in the industries.

"The aim is to make the Women's Chamber of Commerce a clearing house of information with regard to employment and the choice of a life work, both for women who may come to Kansas City and those who live here." said Miss Anne Sarachan Hooley, executive chairman of the exposition committee.

Experience of the 200 women members, all of whom are engaged in business or professional life, will be drawn upon. The chance of congenital employment for girls in department stores, in exclusive or specialty shops, in manufacturing establishments, offices or in lines of business which girls or women may wish to enter on their own account will be listed for ready reference, Miss Hooley explained.

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Shanghai was taken includes Nanking, or, in other words, whether the deal was between the southerners and Gen. Pt Shu-chen or between the southerners and Marshal Chang Tsao-lin's Lieutenant, Gen. Chang Tsung-chang.

All is fairly quiet on the surface in the foreign settlements. There is no anxiety among the foreigners, thanks to the presence of the troops.

When the defense of Shanghai began to falter before the Nationalists, the foreign powers started moving troops and warships to the great port to protect their Nationals in the event of trouble developing should the Southers capture the city, or in case of other happenings which might endanger lives or property.

#### Warships in Whangpoo River

Before the end of February 21 warships of five foreign countries were anchored in the Whangpoo River, ready for action if necessary to protect foreigners. Five of the vessels arriving early were American.

The foreign forces now at Shanghai to protect the international settlement from any possible invasion totals about 20,000 men. There are about 10,000 British, about 5000 Japanese available for shore duty, and the United States has 1800 marines and 2000 blueshirts on hand. In addition there is a local volunteer force, composed of foreign residents.

The defense of Shanghai was merely a phase of a struggle to stem the sweep of the Nationalist armies of the Cantonese Government, whose capital now is at Hankow. First Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, ruler of Kiangsu Province, undertook the task, but his forces crumpled before the northward drive of the Nationalists, coupled with defections in his ranks, attributed to Nationalist propaganda.

#### Agreements and Alliances

As Sun Chuan-fang faded out of the picture, Gen. Chang Tsung-chang, Shantung leader, came down from the far north to the scene. The Nationalists quickly put him in difficulties by flanking Shanghai toward the north, cutting it in toward Chang Tsung-chang's lengthy lines of communication with Shantung. Then they launched a drive from both southwest and northeast.

The capture of Shanghai has hardly been a major military action. The characteristic Chinese man

never of settling campaigns by agreements and alliances instead of decisive battles has figured largely.

The Nationalists also have done much "boiling from within" at Shanghai, as in other sectors of their steady advance against the allied forces representing the Peking Government. As the Nationalist troops approached, agitators became active among the workers at Shanghai. It was attributed to Cantonese agitators. It was quelled largely by the drastic method of summarily executing anyone caught agitating for the strike. Nevertheless the agitators continued busily fomenting industrial disorders as the struggle for possession of the city continued.

Shanghai is China's biggest port and the eighth largest in the world. Some reference works list it as China's largest city, placing the population of the Shanghai area at more than 1,500,000.

#### Native Town Small

It has a foreign colony of 37,758, of whom more than 3000 are Americans. The cosmopolitan foreign population has increased rapidly since the port was opened to British trade in 1842 under the treaty of Nanking, after which the United States, France and other nations acquired concessions. These foreign concessions are grouped in the international settlement, with the exception of the French concession, which is a separate unit.

There is a large foreign investment at Shanghai, Americans being particularly in industrial enterprises. The foreign Americans in Shanghai include tanneries, chemical factories, automobile concerns and various other branches of international trade. These establishments, as large employers of native labor, have been much affected by the recent strike activities.

The native town of Shanghai is rather small, enclosed by a wall, and has narrow, dirty streets. But the city has far outgrown it. On the north is the international settlement, which has been surrounded with barbed wire since the foreign powers concentrated forces to protect it from invasion by the Chinese soldiery of either side in the present struggle.

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

##### U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature; fresh east winds, shifting to west.

New England: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature; fresh east and south winds, shifting to west and north.

Weather Outlook for the Week: North and middle Atlantic states much colder by Monday, warmer by the middle of the week, then milder thereafter. Showers during middle and end of week.

##### Official Temperatures

(8 a.m. Standard time, 15th meridian)	
Albany	36
Atlantic City	42
Boston	37
Buffalo	32
Chicago	64
Charleston	65
Chicago	34
Denver	40
Dos Moinos	28
Eastport	32
Galveston	42
Hartford	35
Helena	40
Jacksonville	70
Kansas City	72
Light all vehicles at 6:27 p.m.	48
Los Angeles	50

##### High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:20 p.m.; Tuesday, 1:34 a.m.

Light all vehicles at 6:27 p.m.

## DISPUTE MAY GO TO THE COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 1)

testing against these military preparations, also that similar steps have been taken by the British representative at Belgrade.

Reference to the situation in Balkans was made in the issue of Facist Party orders which were published yesterday. Facist Italy, the note says, follows with absolute tranquility the frantic agitation of the military clique in Belgrade, at whose head are "some irresponsible persons affected by megalomania, capable of any crime." Italy, says the orders, is confident in her strength, her just cause, and will not lose her nerve over the situation. She has no intention of disturbing in any way the peace, but lets all the world know that she will not submit herself to threats, blackmail, or other attempts against her.

ROME, March 21 (P)—"Jugoslavia has only to choose the day and hour if she desires to break her head against the Fascist will," declares Il Tevere, extreme Fascist newspaper.

"How is it possible," it continues,

"in speaking of Jugoslavia, for whom we have saved an army; with whom, repressing the pain in our hearts, we began a policy of friendship beyond territorial considerations, and we offered a collaboration which might have seemed unnatural and illogical but which the desire for peace and Fascist loyalty imposed upon us?"

"Jugoslavia, the restless Balkanic creature still torn by party struggles, which we as a great power have treated as an equal Jugoslavia, the troublemaker, always trying to provoke us today with the poisoned darts of Raditch, tomorrow with an Albanian Insurrection, and then with secret military treaties!"

#### Jugoslavia Emphasizes

##### Its Pacific Intentions

BELGRADE, March 21 (P)—The Jugoslavian Foreign Minister, Mr. Peritch, declares that the "news recently appearing regarding war preparations against Albania is a fabrication with the object of imputing responsibility to Jugoslavia for any disorders which may arise from any cause." The Minister invited the fullest investigation by international experts, into the actual position of the country's national defense, which, he declared, would establish that it in no way exceeded normal limits.

From reliable sources, it is learned Jugoslav troops on the southern frontier are as follows: One regiment of infantry at Pech, one at Prisrend, one at Diakov, three batteries of light artillery at Prisrend, 16 batteries and one battalion of infantry at Debay. At Skopje, headquarters of the third army, there are two regiments of infantry, one of artillery and a half regiment of cavalry.

On account of persistent raids by匪 (bandits), it is pointed out in official quarters, more troops have been kept on the southern frontier than before the Great War, but that the present dispositions have not varied since 1920.

The authorities understand that

the Italians regard with suspicion

engineers battalions engaged in road-making and railroad construction in Macedonia. In this connection, it is employed for the last three years, the object being to save expense,

which otherwise would fall heavily on the Ministry of Transport.

To prove the specific character of the Jugoslav policy, it is emphasized that the War Ministry's estimates have been steadily decreasing since the end of the war.

Neither the British nor the Italian Minister has given Jugoslavia any warning against the danger of Jugoslav revolutionaries inciting rebellion in Albania, says an official statement, by Foreign Minister Peritch.

This denial is confirmed from a high diplomatic source. The report that such action had been taken was published in the Rome newspapers.

London Times Sees Careful Handling Needed

LONDON, March 21 (P)—Balkan was clouds and the chaos in China

competed for space today in the British press, but situations being be- wildering in their complexities. The Adriatic interest is at Europe's door- step, therefore it is more menacing and alarms are being sounded in the continental capital.

"The situation in the contested region near the mouth of the Adriatic," warns the Times, "needs careful handling." The Daily Telegraph says, "Almost without warning, a danger to the peace of Europe has risen in the familiar seat of trouble—the Balkan peninsula."

The Sunday Express of London, referring to the Italian memorandum to Great Britain, says it accused the Jugoslav Government of endeavoring to foment a counter revolution against the existing Albanian Government. Italy, the paper adds, alleged that Jugoslav frontier authorities were aiding organization of irregular bands under Albanian leaders hostile to President Ahmed Zogu, and that these bands were about to invade Albania from the north and east under the direction of disguised Jugoslav officers.

The London Westminster Gazette expresses the belief that Italy's note was a diplomatic maneuver to help Italy gain a territorial foothold in the Balkans. Should a shot be fired

in Albania, the Gazette adds, Italy by virtue of the Treaty of Tiran, "would land an army in Albania, ostensibly for the protection of that country, but in reality to obtain a foothold there."

Situation Not Regarded as Serious by Italy

##### By Wireless

BERLIN, March 21—The German Government, which, like other principal European governments, has received Italy's memorandum regarding Albania, is determined to maintain neutrality in any Ital-

Jugoslav conflict. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns at the Foreign Office, Germany has no interest to defend in the Balkans. The Monitor informant explained and had no intention of developing any activity regarding new developments between Rome and Belgrade.

Germany at present is principally interested in improving its commerce and trade, and therefore wishes above all that peace should be preserved in Europe. Should Dr. Gustav Stresemann, who remains president of the League of Nations Council until June be requested, however, to call an extraordinary meeting of the Council he will do so, but it is denied in official circles here that the Reich intends to take the lead in this matter.

The Liberal press which is op-

posed to Fascism blames Italy ex-

clusively for the present tension, but

both in official as well as newspaper circles, the situation is not regarded as serious.

#### Jugoslav Official Ridicules Stories of Invading Albania

GENEVA, Swi., March 21 (P)—

There can be no questions of Jugoslavia invading Albania unless Italy begins an invasion, an official of the Jugoslav Government told the press as he arrived at the League of Nations palace today to participate in the session of the preparatory dis- armament commission.

He ridiculed reports that Jugoslavia was mobilizing or dispatching troops to the Albanian frontier, and added that the Belgrade Government was ready to ask the military attachés of the allied powers to proceed to the spot and see the situation for themselves.

He had no instructions to appeal to the League of Nations, he added, but he believed that press dispatches saying the Belgrade Government was ready to ask the military attachés of the allied powers to proceed to the spot and see the situation for themselves.

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BRANCH BANK  
BILLS VETOED

Governor Fuller Also Returns Worcester Street Improvement Measure

Governor Fuller today notified the Senate of his veto of three bills, two of which involved special permission for establishment of branch banks. He also returned to the House for amendment the bill increasing the salary of the Mayor of Chelsea and the bill to allow the city of Worcester to borrow \$2,000,000 for street improvement outside the debt limit.

The Governor recommended that the Worcester bill be changed to provide for the borrowing inside the city's debt limit rather than outside. He pointed out that on Jan. 1 this year Worcester had a borrowing capacity of \$2,442,390, and during the next five years debt maturities inside the debt limit will increase this figure to \$3,779,500.

The recommendations made of the Chelsea bill was that it should be amended to provide a referendum by the people on the question of acceptance of the bill rather than leaving this question to the board of aldermen.

The two bank acts which were vetoed were to apply to the Granite Trust Company of Quincy and to the Quincy Trust Company. The former sought permission to maintain an additional branch office in the Atlantic section of Quincy and the latter to maintain an additional branch office in the West Quincy section.

The Governor remarked that general authority for the issuance of certificates to permit incorporation of trust companies has been placed by the Legislature in the hands of the Board of Bank Incorporations, and that this board also has statutory authority to permit any trust company to maintain not more than one branch office which shall be in the town where the main office is located.

The Governor added: "Special legislation of the nature of this bill or similar bills which have been or are now pending before the Legislature is of recent origin and in my opinion, contrary to a sound banking policy for the Commonwealth. It would seem that the policy of regulating branch banking should be clearly and definitely set forth in a general statute within certain specific limitations applying to all alike."

The time has come when a definite policy should be established for the Commonwealth instead of continuing to handle this important subject by special legislation in each instance. It seems rather ridiculous to allow the Board of Bank Incorporations to establish a bank and then permit it to authorize a trust company to maintain a branch but when it wishes to establish another branch it must come to the Legislature for permission although much more important authority and duties are now vested in the Board of Bank Incorporations and the bank commissioner. Special favors and concessions to these bankers and friends in the Legislature are bound to result from a continuance of this policy which could better be determined by the Board of Bank Incorporations and the Bank Commissioner."

There is no reason why a general bill covering this matter can not be passed by the Legislature this year and it is recommended."

The third bill vetoed was one providing for the restoration of James J. Morris to his standing as an original member of the Boston Retirement System. Governor Fuller disapproved this measure as "special legislation."

CITY MAY BUY OLD HOUSE

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 21 (Special) — There is a possibility of the oldest house in Lawrence, known as the Old Elm Tree House, located at the corner of East Haynes Hill and Chestnut Streets, becoming the property of the city and being preserved as one of the landmarks of the municipality. The Elm Tree Association, organized the building a few years ago principally for the purpose of saving an enormous elm tree which stands in front of the house. The association was formed for that purpose.

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MEXICO ANTI-RED  
MR. BORAH SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

trouble with Mexico went there from the United States and were sent back by the Mexican Government.

"The agrarian revolution in Mexico began in 1910, seven years before the Russian revolution.

"From time immemorial the Mexican villages have owned their communal lands, their ejidos, averaging in area from 4390 acres to 17,560 acres. These communal lands were used by the villages for raising food and pasturing their animals. These communal holdings were all that stood between the villagers and

Land Inalienable.

"These lands under Spanish and Mexican law could not be alienated. But Diaz came up and destroyed over 80 per cent of the communal holdings—a cruel, ruthless, brutal exploitation of the poor people of Mexico. When these communal holdings were destroyed, 3,108,402 Mexicans passed into a state of peonage, they became serfs working upon the lands to pay a debt that could never be extinguished.

"In 1910, at the close of the Diaz Administration, there were 834 haciendas holding haciendas ranging in size from 22,000 to 6,000,000 acres. In the State of Morelos alone 20 haciendas owned and controlled the entire State, while 180,000 Mexicans in that State alone were landless. It is asserted as a fact that at the close of Diaz's Administration 90 per cent of the heads of the rural families were without land and without means of acquiring land. So we have as the result of his Administration in Mexico 834 haciendas, while at the other end of the ladder were 12,000,000 propertyless and landless people, forced day by day into cruel and unending economic bondage.

"Upon the condition of affairs which confronted Mexico at the close of the reign of Diaz. It was a condition which must either be continued or at least modified, or Mexico's nation must perish. No nation could long endure with its vast and incalculable wealth in the hands of a few hundred while the millions were peasants and serfs.

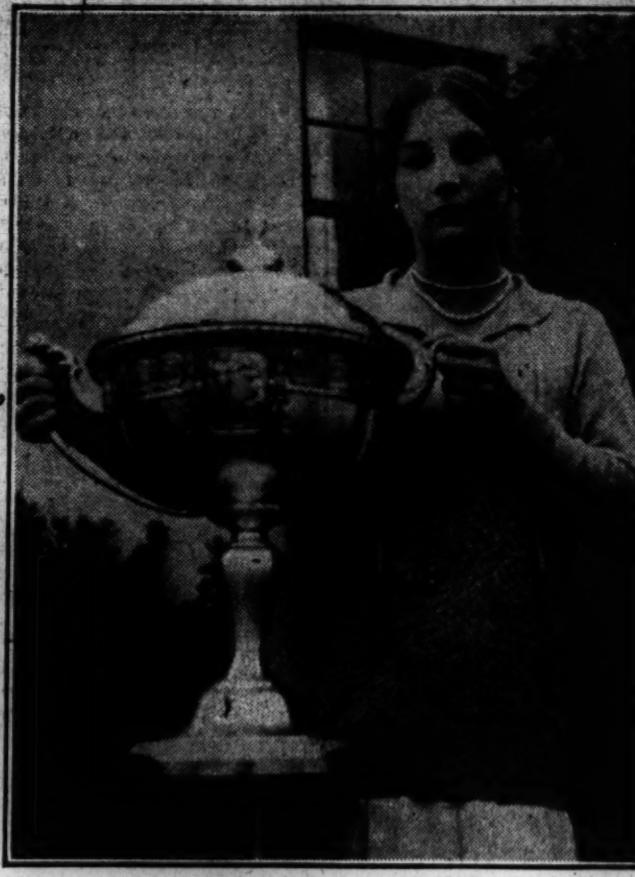
"No one will deny the right of Mexico to pass the land laws she passed. As to the future, she had an absolute right to establish any land system she deemed proper. Our Government does not question it. Wise or unwise, they were within her competency to enact. The thing which did not have the right to do and has not the right to do in the execution of these laws is to destroy vested rights, to allow the Board of Bank Incorporations to establish a bank and further permit it to authorize a trust company to maintain a branch but when it wishes to establish another branch it must come to the Legislature for permission although much more important authority and duties are now vested in the Board of Bank Incorporations and the bank commissioner. Special favors and concessions to these bankers and friends in the Legislature are bound to result from a continuance of this policy which could better be determined by the Board of Bank Incorporations and the Bank Commissioner."

The time has come when a definite policy should be established for the Commonwealth instead of continuing to handle this important subject by special legislation in each instance. It seems rather ridiculous to allow the Board of Bank Incorporations to establish a bank and then permit it to authorize a trust company to maintain a branch but when it wishes to establish another branch it must come to the Legislature for permission although much more important authority and duties are now vested in the Board of Bank Incorporations and the bank commissioner. Special favors and concessions to these bankers and friends in the Legislature are bound to result from a continuance of this policy which could better be determined by the Board of Bank Incorporations and the Bank Commissioner."

The supreme question is this: Is Mexico, in the stupendous task which now confronts her, acting in good faith? Is she in sincerity endeavoring to work out her problem and in doing so to respect the vested rights?

"I believe Mexico is acting in good faith. I have examined the laws of more than one country where the attempts have been made to break up

## Know Her Without Eye-Shade?



MISS HELEN N. WILLS © Underwood & Underwood

Miss Wills is Studying Art, and is Just as Much Interested in That as She Is in Winning Tennis Matches; More So, Indeed, as She Says That Art Is to Be Her Vocation and Tennis Her Avocation. This Loving Cup She is Holding Is Large Enough to Be the Center Piece of Her Collection of Trophies, of Which, Being an Amateur, She Has Many.

large estates, and in none of these countries do the laws more thoroughly respect the vested rights of foreigners. For myself I do not fear to say that I sympathize with Mexico in her task. She may fall in this great national effort, but I do not propose to commit the crime of wishing her to fail.

"If I should be convinced that there is willful and deliberate purpose to destroy American life or American property, I think I should be as swift as any one to go to their protection, but so long as there is evidence of a sincere effort to solve this problem in harmony with our substantive rights, I feel we should co-operate in a spirit of genuine help and friendship.

"Especially do I feel that these slanderous statements that Mexico is actuated by a spirit of ruin, of destruction; that she is governed and controlled by Communistic influences from abroad; that she is simply seeking power, can bring no good to our own people, and in no way protect our interests in Mexico."

"There is a higher and better and more peaceful and lawful method by which to protect our interests. God has made us neighbors—let justice make us friends. The first step toward justice is to stop making false and unfair statements about Mexico."

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Because, second, it is a direct translation from original Greek and Hebrew sources, some of which were not available to earlier translators.

Because, third, the light of modern research has enabled the translator to dissipate many shadows in earlier translations.

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Dr. Jowett thus described the author of this translation, the Reverend Professor James Moffatt, D.D., LL.D. Dr. Moffatt is world-renowned as an authority on Hebrew and New Testament Greek—eminent theologian and religious historian.

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NEW COLLEGE  
FOR ATHENS

(Continued from Page 1)  
Ground for Foundation of  
Greco-American Insti-  
tution Is Broken

ATHENS, Greece, March 21 (P)—The ceremony of breaking ground for the foundation of Athens College, the new American college to be located just outside the city, occurred yesterday.

After the consecration prayer by the Archbishop of Athens, address was made by E. Charilaos, prominent banker of the city and chairman of the Greco-American Educational Institution, and by General Pangalos, President of the Republic.

Three rocks were then blown up by President Pangalos, the American Minister, Robert P. Skinner, and E. A. Benaki, an Athenian cotton broker who is a great benefactor of the college. The American Minister, the Mayor and the Minister of Education spoke at the unveiling of a model of the college which concluded the proceedings.

NEW YORK, March 21 (P)—Charles P. Howland, president of the board of trustees of Athens College, the new Greco-American institution for which ground was broken near Athens yesterday, received a cablegram telling of the ceremonies.

Mr. Howland said E. A. Benaki, a wealthy Athens cotton broker, had given \$100,000 for the first building which will be known as Benaki Hall. He has also given a 23-acre tract of land outside Athens for the campus.

The cable brought the news that an additional eight acres had been donated for the campus.

Members of the local committee in Athens, Mr. Howland said, have pledged themselves to raise \$500,000 for the college buildings. The college will be nonsectarian and nonpolitical and will represent, ultimately, an investment of about \$2,000,000. The initial expense will total \$1,000,000, half of which will be raised by Athenians and the remainder by Greeks resident in the United States.

The board of trustees includes: Charles P. Howland, chairman; Edward Cappa, Stephen P. Dugan, John J. Finley, Ery Kehaya and Henry S. Pritchett.

For a study by the Art Commission as to the erection by the State of a fitting memorial to Henry Cabot Lodge. For a memorial tablet in the Hall of Flags to Gen. Nelson A. Miles. For the establishment in the State House of a tablet in recognition of the services of certain veterans of the Spanish War who were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Petition abolishing the time limit within which soldiers, sailors and others entitled to the \$100 bonus may apply for it.

The House Committee on Ways and Means has reported "ought to pass" on the following three resolves and one petition:

For a study by the Art Commission

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For the establishment in the State House of a tablet in recognition of the services of certain veterans of the Spanish War who were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

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## EDUCATION FOR SPANISH WOMEN GAINS IMPETUS FROM AMERICA

Founder of Spain's First Girls' College Tells of New Freedom Made Possible by American Women—Limiting Traditions Being Broken

The womanhood of Spain is making rapid strides in education despite seemingly difficult problems, and owes this very largely to the helping hand that has been extended by American women from whom Spanish women have received inspiration to arise out of the inferiority which tradition, customs, laws and other factors have imposed on them. Such was the gist of an address made by Doctora María de Maetzo of Madrid, at a meeting of the International Institute for Girls in Spain held last Saturday. Lewis K. Morse, treasurer of Wellesley College, is president of the institute.

Doctora de Maetzo is an outstanding figure in Spain's educational circles. J. B. Trend in his "Picture of Modern Spain," speaking of that country's educators, describes her as "the most distinctive and the most penetrating of all."

Doris Maria's efforts to bring enlightenment to her countrywomen met with many forms of opposition from the start and especially did the clericals try to put barriers in her way, she declared.

**American Women's Assistance**

With the assistance of a group of American college women, she founded the Residencia de Señoritas in Madrid in 1915. She described it as "the beginning of a college for women along the lines of those at Oxford and Cambridge. To make a home for those coming from the provinces and fit them to think and act for themselves, to help them understand both sides of a question and become self-governing individuals, is the purpose of the Residencia. At present it accommodates about 200 women. Many of the college's graduates have become teachers.

"I believe," said Doctora de Maetzo, "there exists a feeling of mutual respect between Spain and America, and if relations have passed through dark periods at times, this is due to the fault of politicians. It is to the women of the United States we owe nearly all. They came over and helped us to establish the first college for women Spain has ever known, taught us to claim our rights, showed us the way and instructed us in the methods to be used."

"After the Great War a period of greater understanding opened out and interchanges between colleges

## Flowers That Bloom in Spring Tra-la

Season Opened at 9 A. M. Today, and Waysides and Fields Will Soon Unfold

progressed rapidly. This past year has seen a most satisfactory growth of our work in Madrid.

"Most of the girls attending the Residencia are drawn from the great middle class of Spain, and more than often they have to make tremendous sacrifices to make the journey to the capital city on which they look as the great intellectual center. One of the serious handicaps put on a woman's education is the fact that in the majority of families practically everything is done for the education of the son, and almost nothing for the daughter. We Spanish women have been very active of late against this unwaranted discrimination.

Recognized by Royal Decree

"In Spain officially all education is public yet of course there are many private schools but these have no power to confer degrees. This recognizes rights with the Government. I am glad to be able to say that La Residencia has been officially recognized by royal decree and can therefore confer the baccalaureat on students, which more or less, corresponds to the degree of B. A. in the United States, although it is difficult to compare them."

Speaking on "The Development of Our Work in Madrid," Mrs. Susan H. Vernon, an American university woman who has been associated with the work in Spain since its inception, said, "The young women attending La Residencia come from all social classes although the largest number are daughters of army officers. They come from every province in Spain and are nearly all graduate women seeking to better themselves. Some of them take long trips to come. I know one who lived the days from the railway and had to ride on a donkey over rough roads. Ford streams among other things before finally reaching the college."

"There are also a number of foreign students attending. Last year we had 20 Americans doing graduate work, while others came from Argentina, France, England, Italy and Portugal. The international atmosphere of the place is quite delightful."

Lewis K. Morse, president of the International Institute for Girls in Spain, said that "the institute is a survival of years of effort and exists to extend a helping hand to the womanhood of Spain."

## LIBRARY'S WORK IS COMMENDED

Boston Institution's Aid to Adult Education Cited in Reported

With the arrival of spring at 9:59 a. m. eastern standard time, today, and the promise that woods and waysides soon will be gay with leaf and blossom, an appeal has been sent out for vigilance and self-restraint in picking them on the part of all who would not see New England lose much of her charm and beauty of some of her choice specimens of wild flora. Some of the more progressive states have passed laws to protect their wild flowers, Massachusetts lags. The fact is attributed to lack of understanding of the importance of educational information service.

In addition to the lectures, which are given by noted authorities on a wide range of subjects, usually to capacity audiences, a series of free concerts of chamber music is held in the lecture hall, this through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Colidge. Some of the lectures are devoted to music, particularly to the interpretation, in advance, of the concerts of the Boston Symphony orchestra.

She says: "Discourage all vendors of these flowers by refusing to buy. Do not hesitate to speak to offenders. They may be innocent of the harm they are doing. Their education may depend upon a timely word from you."

## FARE PROTESTED IN NEW BEDFORD

Hearing Is Demanded on Increase of Street Car Tariff to 10 Cents

Textile workers of New Bedford today protested to the State Department of Public Utilities against a proposed increase in fare from 5 cents to 10 cents, announced by the Union Street Railway Company of New Bedford and effective April 15.

Through William Batty, secretary, the New Bedford Textile Council, has sent the following letter to Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the Utilities Commission:

"I am instructed by the delegates to the above Council (representing several thousand textile workers of this city) and by the local Central Labor Union to respectfully urge your commission to hold a public hearing here in New Bedford on the question of fare increases proposed by the Union Street Railway Company announced by them as being effective, Friday, April 15.

"We assure you that the transportation situation here in New Bedford cannot be properly compared with other cities for several reasons which we hope to disclose if afforded the opportunity suggested above.

"We are particularly anxious that you agree to hold a hearing here, because otherwise it will be exceedingly difficult for us to impress your commission with the extent of the hardship involved in the proposed increases."

"We assure you that a commission that favorable action on this request will be amply repaid by the thorough manner in which we expect to treat this proposition."

"Finally, we respectfully call to your attention the 'cock-sure-taken-for-granted' attitude of this company in announcing through the public press (New Bedford Sunday Standard, March 12, 1927) that a 10-cent fare would be effective April 15 (this in advance of any public announcement by your honorable body that such an increase was justified and allowable). This act has reacted most unfavorably against the company. Under these circumstances we respectfully urge your commission to decline to sanction the raise in fares until after public hearing has been had upon the question."

The Union Street Railway Company was the last company in this State to abolish the 5-cent fare. As the letter of protest was received by Mr. Attwill, he has not had an opportunity to take it up with the other members of the commission and decide whether a hearing will be held in New Bedford.

Trade schools in Connecticut are at industrial centers and each specializes in the local industry. The State Board of Education had indentured 481 pupils during a single year, the report for which has just been issued.

## CONTRACT VIOLATIONS ALLEGED BY BOARD

The Boston Finance Commission in a report to Mayor Nichols today finds that D. M. Biggs & Co., who have the contract for the removal of refuse and garbage in the Dorchester district of Boston, has employed all its employees less than the contract price of 56 cents an hour.

The commission also finds that John J. Moore and Francis D. Donavan, sub-contractors of Joseph P. McCabe, who also has an ash and garbage removal contract, employ aliens and that John J. Moore and John J. Ward and Frank P. Kneeland, sub-contractors for Mr. Ward, pay less than the contract price. The contract for collection, refuse and garbage in the district stipulated that no other person other than a citizen of the United States shall be employed. The commission recommends that the commissioner of public works require them to live up to the terms of their contract.

TRAINING CAMPS CALL ISSUED

A call for 3000 volunteers to enroll in the Citizens' Military Training Camps in New England was issued today by Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commander of the First Corps Area. The men must be between 17 and 24 years of age and of good character. Thirty days of free training and traveling expenses will be given during the month of July at the following army encampments: Camp Devens, Ayer; Fort Ethan Allen, Burlington, Vt.; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and Fort McKinley, Portland, Me.

PENSION PROPOSAL HELD UP

The committee on pensions has reported "next annual session" on such part of the partial report of the special commission on pensions as related to pensions and retirement allowances for judges.

## STEAMER CARONIA SAILS FROM BOSTON

Republic Will Arrive Tonight on First West Trip

With the arrival of spring at 9:59 a. m. eastern standard time, today, and the promise that woods and waysides soon will be gay with leaf and blossom, an appeal has been sent out for vigilance and self-restraint in picking them on the part of all who would not see New England lose much of her charm and beauty of some of her choice specimens of wild flora. Some of the more progressive states have passed laws to protect their wild flowers, Massachusetts lags. The fact is attributed to lack of understanding of the importance of educational information service.

Educational work of the Boston Public Library is made a feature of comment in a new book "Libraries and Adult Education," issued as the report of a study made by the American Library Association of the work done by libraries in promoting education among people of mature age.

The Boston institution is cited especially for two activities, the free public lectures given on Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons in the lecture hall of the library, and the collection of an educational information service.

Tonight the United States Lines steamer Republic, making her first westbound voyage to Boston, will embark passengers at Commonwealth Pier before proceeding to New York with the remainder of the Republic, a large cabin ship, sailed from Bremen, Cuxhaven, Southampton and Cobh (Queenstown).

The White Star Line's steamer Celtic from Liverpool and Queenstown called at Commonwealth Pier this afternoon to embark passengers, the remainder going to New York tomorrow. The Celtic, a dollar line's round-the-world steamer, is led by Thomas McGehee, assistant claims manager of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.

Service Methods Studied

The session which will continue tomorrow is being held under the auspices of the National Association of Mutual Automobile Insurance Companies of which H. M. Mitchell is president and the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies of which P. J. Jacobs is president. L. W. Groves is chairman of the meeting.

Abolition of lawyers' services and signed statements were discussed.

One of the speakers brought out that reduction in expenses was possible by the development of the claim man, well versed in legal ramifications, who could take the place of a regular lawyer up to the time of trial of cases. In this way, he declared, a claims man with the help of an ordinary clerk could accomplish the same work that heretofore has necessitated the hiring of skilled legal talent. His firm, he announced, had saved large sums thereby.

Use of Signed Statements

Since signed statements are the groundwork of most all claim cases, another speaker told the conference, it is well that men engaged in obtaining such affidavits should be very carefully trained in procedure and other closely linked details. There is too much danger in the adjustor preparing signed statements in his own writing, that is by longhand, and often lawyers on the other side will contend that the adjustor missed part.

Other speakers included S. Bruce Black, president of the Liberty Mutual and chairman of the board of commissioners of the American Mutual Alliance; G. Lester Marston, general claims manager of the American Mutual Insurance Company, in "Does the Policy Cover?" J. L. Hutton, president of the claims department of the Utica Mutual Insurance Company, and Francis B. Hawley, claim agent of the Automobile Mutual Liability Insurance Company, on "Liability Claims Under a Compulsory Automobile Law."

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Municipal Campaign

"We are on the eve of a bitter municipal campaign and it is only human nature to believe that a considerable proportion of these salary increases would become campaign contributions. Anyone familiar with past and present conditions in Cambridge will agree with this opinion.

"Some of the city officials benefited by the increases are worthy and efficient. Others are parasites. It is a cynical and significant fact that some of the department heads have not requested any increase in salary. With only a very few exceptions, the salary raises are unwarranted and constitute a brazen and unpatriotic waste of the money of the taxpayers. A finance commission in Cambridge should find work enough to keep it busy."

DR. BLAKESLEE TO LECTURE

WORCESTER, Mass., March 21 (P)

—Dr. George E. Blakeslee, head of the department of history and international relations at Clark University, will be selected to deliver the Charles Scouler lectures at John Hopkins University, from March 22 to April 8, according to an announcement made by President Atwood of Clark University.

At the conclusion of the showing here, which is not only of the prize-winning designs, but of more than 100 others submitted and considered by the judges admirably done, the collection will be shown elsewhere through the country, notably at the Art Center in New York, and the New York School of Applied Design; Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Commercial Art School, Detroit; Colorado Art Museum, Denver, Colo., and such cities as Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Wichita, Kan., St. Louis, Cleveland, and finally, in November, at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence.

CONTINUES TWO WEEKS

The exhibit continues in the library for two weeks. The judges were members of the House Beautiful staff, assisted by Piero Johnson of the J. Walter Thompson Company, who is president of the Art Directors' Club.

"These increases will entail added annual of \$150,000 upon the city.

"They are especially inappropriate at this time because of the financial condition of Cambridge. While these salaries are in the process of being boosted nothing is being done to provide for the \$5,000,000 expenditure that must be made for the schools.

Municipal Campaign

"We are on the eve of a bitter municipal campaign and it is only human nature to believe that a considerable proportion of these salary increases would become campaign contributions. Anyone familiar with past and present conditions in Cambridge will agree with this opinion.

"Some of the city officials benefited by the increases are worthy and efficient. Others are parasites. It is a cynical and significant fact that some of the department heads have not requested any increase in salary. With only a very few exceptions, the salary raises are unwarranted and constitute a brazen and unpatriotic waste of the money of the taxpayers. A finance commission in Cambridge should find work enough to keep it busy."

THE

Three Piece

Costume in

Sheer

Georgette

Fashion Notes from

HOVEY

WOMEN'S SHOPS

THE

Three Piece

Costume in

Sheer

Georgette

AT TEA TIME in the Park

Lane in New York and the

Copley Plaza in Boston, you

will see the three-piece costume

worn by the smartest women!

A long blouse of white and

black georgette with a delicately

beaded design has introduced a

very new note—for grey in silky

embroidery!

The slim, full length coat on

almost tailored lines achieves

femininity through the sheerness

of georgette and the chic of

black lined with white! A black

and a white "chou" of georgette

begin the collar that flutters

in a soft scarf!

THE

C. J. T. Hovey Co.

Established 1833

BOSTON

Dress Sketches:

\$75

Women's Dress Shop

Second Floor

## HARBOR "GAS" STORAGE INCREASE IS SOUGHT

That there is but a seven days' storage of gasoline in Boston harbor during the summer months and that consequently there is need for greater facilities for service to the automobile public was one of the arguments advanced by Francis T. Leahy, counsel for the Eastern Terminal Corporation of Boston at a hearing today before Commissioner of Public Safety Alfred F. Foote on the appeal of the terminal company from the decision of State Fire Marshal George C. Neal in banning the erection of oil tanks on land adjoining Chelsea creek in Chelsea.

The Revere Rubber Company and the Forbes Lithographing Company of Chelsea are in opposition to the erection of the tanks on the ground that they would constitute a fire menace.

Coincident with the opening today at the Boston Public Library of the cover design exhibition resulting from the fifth annual competition of the House Beautiful Magazine, the list of contestants winning money prizes and honorable mentions was made known.

Harold M. Sichel, New York City, won first prize of \$500

## GUGGENHEIM AWARDS MADE

63 Scholars and Artists in 22 States Win Foreign Study Fellowships

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21.—The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, established to help young scholars and artists, has announced the award of 63 fellowships valued at \$142,000 for 1927-28.

The money is paid from a capital fund of \$3,500,000 set aside in 1926 by Mr. and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim as a memorial to their son. Fellowships are awarded each year to those who have demonstrated unusual capacity and ability. Each fellowship carries a stipend of \$2500 and enables the holder to carry on research and study abroad.

Fifty-five of the new fellows have been appointed for all or part of the year and eight were appointed last year and their fellowships are being continued to enable them to complete research and study. The new fellows come from 22 states and from 29 educational institutions, the University of Chicago leading with four.

The University of Minnesota has three; Goucher College, Baltimore, Calif.; Institute of Technology, Massachusetts; Institute of Technology, University of California, Illinois; Maine, Michigan, Princeton, and Duke Universities have two each.

Twelve of the new fellows are not affiliated with any educational institution. There were 600 applicants considered.

The appointees will pursue research in Europe, China, India, Mesopotamia, and Africa. The list includes two Negroes, one of whom will study the music of his race, and the other, a novelist, who will devote himself to researches in literature.

The subjects for investigation cover a wide field, including research and study of history, immigration, plant life, music, economics, painting, and sculpture. There are five women included in the list receiving the awards.

### Complete List of Fellowships

The complete list of awards, as announced by the foundation, follows:

DR. EDWARD FREDERICK ADOLPH, assistant professor of physiology, School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Berlin, to study at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Berlin.

DR. WILLIAM RUTHRAUF AMBERSON, assistant professor of physiology, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, to study at University College, London.

NICHOLAS G. J. BALLANTINE, New York, and Frank T. Tamm, St. Louis, to continue scientific studies of the musical conceptions of the African people. Mr. Ballantine is a Negro.

DR. ARTHUR ELIZABETH BAKER, Associate Professor of Greek and Latin, Converse College, to study the Republican and Augustan pavements of Italy.

DR. RICHARD BRADFIELD, associate professor of soils, University of Missouri, to investigate the purification of colloid by electro-dialysis, principally with Dr. H. R. Franks, at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Berlin.

DR. FORD KEELER BROWN, associate professor of English, St. John's College, to study the ideas and life of Mrs. Hannah More.

DR. EBER MALCOLM CARROLL, assistant professor of European history, Duke University, to study the influence of public opinion upon the foreign policy of the Third French Republic.

JOHN WESLEY CARROLL, artist, instructor in painting, Art Students' League, New York, for work in painting in Europe.

DR. MOLLIE RAY CARROLL, professor and chairman of the Department of Economics and Sociology, Goucher College; to study unemployment insurance in Germany.

SAMUEL VANCE CHAMBERLAIN, assistant professor of English, University of Michigan; to study the technique of etching and dry-points.

DR. RALPH HENRY CLELAR, Associate Professor of Biology, Franklin College; for studies of the chromosomal constitution and behavior of the evening primroses.

RALPH HENRY CLELAR, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University; to study the philosophy of evolution and social philosophy in France.

DR. ERNEST THEODORE DEWALD, Associate Professor of Archaeology and Archeology, Princeton University; for research in libraries of Europe preparing for publication the manuscript of the earliest of Stuttgart.

DR. FREDERICK CHARLES DIETZ, Associate Professor of History, University of Illinois, to study English Government, 1558-1640.

DR. JOHN WILLIAM DRAPE, professor of English, University of Maine, to prepare a bibliography of eighteenth century works on aesthetics.

DR. CARL HENRY DREYER, National Research Fellow, California Institute of Technology, for researches concerned with the new quantum theory, will work with Dr. E. Schrödinger at Zurich.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY EYSTER, professor of botany, University of Maine, to study the biology of the chlorophyll pigment, principally with Professor Richard Wilsleiter, Munich.

AWARD FAIRBANKS, sculptor and assistant professor of art, University of

Oregon, for work in sculpture, in Europe.

DR. PHILIP FRANKLIN, assistant professor of mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to integrate equations, orthogonal functions and their relations to almost periodic functions, principally at Gottingen, Germany.

DR. GEORGE ERNEST GIBSON, Associate Professor of Physical Chemistry, University of California, for research in the field of the theory of wave spectra, principally at the University of Gottingen, Germany.

DR. FRANK DUNSTONE GRAHAM, Associate Professor of Economics, Princeton University, to study the commercial and industrial consequences of the rapid depreciation of the dollar, and monetary units in the post-war period.

ROY ELLSWORTH HARRIS, composer of music, Covina, Cal., for work in musical composition.

DR. RODNEY BERNARD HARVEY, Associate Professor of Botany, University of Minnesota, to investigate low temperature effects on plants, principally at Gottingen, Germany.

DR. LEWIS VICTOR HEILBRUNN, Assistant Professor of Zoology, University of Michigan, for researches into collecting and cataloging the herpetofauna of Herbert Freundlich at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Berlin.

DR. FRED G. HOFFMERR, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, University, for work abroad toward the preparation for publication of the manuscript of "Ex" (Ex).

DR. WILLIAM VERNIMILLION HOUSETON, National Research Fellow in Physics, California Institute of Technology, to study quantum mechanics principally with Professor Sommerfeld at Munich, and Niels Bohr and A. Hessenberg, at Copenhagen.

DR. FRANK C. HOYT Research Associate, University of Chicago, for work into the quantum theory and its meaning for radiation and atomic structure.

DR. VICTOR F. LENZEN, assistant professor of physics, University of California, for a critical study of statistical mechanics.

EARL MCKINLEY, organist and composer, New York City, for musical composition in Europe.

ISAMU NOGUCHI, sculptor, New York City, to study in Europe, and Mrs. Dorothy Ochtmann, artist, Cos Conn., for study in Europe, and work in painting.

DR. EDWIN BLAKE PAYSON, professor of entomology, University of Wyoming, for studies in taxonomy, principally at Kew Gardens, London.

NATHANIEL PEPPER, writer, lecturer, New York City, to study the effects of industrialism and nationalism on the Far East.

DR. MICHAEL J. PURCELL, associate professor of history, Catholic University of America, to study Irish immigration to the United States from 1790 to 1850.

DR. LLOYD HILTON REYERSON, associate professor of chemistry, University of Minnesota, for investigations into the nature of the reaction principally with Prof. Herbert Freundlich at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Berlin.

DR. JOHN ANDREW RICE JR., associate professor of classics, University of Nebraska, to investigate the authorship of "The Tale of a Tub," based on the theory of Daniel Defoe.

DR. J. FRED RIPPY, professor of history, Duke University, for researches in Europe on the subject of "Latin American History."

DR. BERNARD OTTO EVERLY SCHMITT, professor of modern history, University of Chicago, for researches into the causes and responsibility of the World War.

DR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY RECORD, assistant professor of English, and secretary of the department, University of Illinois, to study into the life and works of Daniel Defoe.

DR. ODELL SHEPARD, professor of English, Trinity College, to prepare a book on "The English Renaissance," and for researches abroad in the history of the romantic movement.

MYRON BEMENT SMITH, Architect, New York City, to study Italian brick work in the Lombard period.

DR. GEORGE MALCOLM STEPHENSON, Assistant Professor of History, University of Minnesota, for researches into the history of the Chinese immigration to the United States.

DR. ARTHUR TAYLOR, Professor of German Literature, University of Chicago, for studies with Prof. Kasten, of the University of Fribourg, on Finis and the methods used in folklore study for tracing the history of the popular ballad.

DR. MANUEL SANDOVAL VALLARIA, Assistant Professor of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to study the connection between Schrödinger's wave mechanics and the Einstein theory of relativity.

HARRY SCHULTZ VANDIVER, Associate Professor of Pure Mathematics, University of Illinois, to researches on Fermat's Last Theorem and the Laws of Reciprocity in the Theory of Algebraic Numbers.

DR. RUDGER HENRY WELLS, Assistant Professor, Bryn Mawr College, to prepare a book entitled "Municipal Government in the German Commonwealth."

DR. LEONARD DUPRE WHITE, Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago, to study the trade unions and problems of labor in the public service of Great Britain.

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## Campaign Fund Committee Moves to Test Its Status

Question Over Its Authority Is Put to Issue in Order Impounding Certain Ballots

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate Campaign Fund Investigating Committee, over whose continued existence there is much contradictory opinion in the Senate, has taken steps to bring the controversy to an issue.

After a lengthy session, attended by three of the five members, the committee instructed the chairman, James Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, to order David S. Barry, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, to accept funds it had ready for him and to proceed to Pennsylvania to impound the ballots of four counties. The members present in addition to Mr. Reed were, Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, and Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon. Both members were reported to have intended resigning from the committee, but this they emphatically denied.

Mr. Goff, one of the constitutional lawyers of the Senate, also let be known that he has rendered a written legal opinion to Mr. Reed in which he expressed the view that the committee had full authority to continue its work.

Several other constitutional lawyers—George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska; chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at the request of Mr. Reed, have also written opinions in which they held that the authority of the committee continued during the congressional recess.

The committee gave Mr. Barry six hours in which to inform it whether he would accept its order or refuse to recognize its existence. He has previously declined to act on the ground that Henry W. Keyes (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate Committee on Audit and Control, had refused to approve expense vouchers for \$1000 that Mr. Barry required to execute the committee's order to impound the desired ballots.

While the committee would not discuss what steps it will take to undertake to execute its order should Mr. Barry decline to accept its authority, it is reliably understood that it will call upon Jerome South, a Democratic deputy sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, to proceed to the Pennsylvania counties in an effort to impound the ballots of William S. Vare (R.), Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, against whom the action is directed, and David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, leading the contest against the committee, have announced that they will contest with court action any effort by the committee to bring to Washington Pennsylvania balloting.

Mr. Barry has so far acted under instructions from Republican leaders of the Senate. It is understood when he appeared before the committee today he informed the Senators that he would have to speak to Republican leaders before he could advise

filed by George P. Hoover and Martin Littleton, counsel for the oil man, and Justice Hitz set March 28 for argument. Twenty alleged errors in the committee of Sinclair on the charge of having refused to answer questions while a witness before the Senate Oil Committee were cited in the motion.

### DE PINEDO FLIES OVER BRAZILIAN JUNGLES

#### Two Other Expeditions in Same Neighborhood

MANAOS, Brazil, March 21 (AP)—Commander Francesco de Pinedo, Italian aviator who arrived here yesterday after flying over the Brazilian jungles from Paraguay, hopped off at 6:45 this morning for Para, on the southern branch of the Amazon estuary. The distance is 265 miles.

This money, it is understood, is to be supplied by members of the committee, who are willing to finance the work until next Congress when they are satisfied the Senate will authorize further expenditures. The committee has available to its credit \$45,000 of the \$65,000 it was given when it began its work. Mr. Keyes by refusing to sign vouchers on these funds, usually only a formal procedure, halted the committee's use of the money and has so far delayed the continuance of its work.

#### HARRY F. SINCLAIR ASKS FOR NEW TRIAL

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Harry F. Sinclair, wealthy oil operator, today formally asked for a new trial on the charges of contempt of the Senate for which he was convicted by a District of Columbia Supreme court jury.

The motion for a new trial was

In addition to Commander De Pinedo, two other long-distance aerial expeditions are on Brazilian soil. They passed each other on Sunday.

journeying up the east coast of South America, the Pan-American good will squadron of the United States Army flew from Porto de Pedras, to Pernambuco, Brazil, and thence to Port Natal.

Flying in the opposite direction, Maj. Sarmiento Belires, Portuguese aviator, who is making an attempt to fly around the world in 90 days, left Port Natal and arrived at Pernambuco.

## SCHOOL ACTORS OFFER DRAMAS

Chicago Playground Casts "Take to Road" and Visit Other Recreational Centers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 21—Playground actors of six Chicago parks are taking their dramas "on the road" this week, as they give their productions in each other's park centers. "Movie" palaces may twinkle brighter lights, but the community-made products draw its nightly crowds.

Each of the West Side community recreation centers sponsors junior and senior dramatic classes which are putting on the plays, "The Fascinating Fanny Brown," to be given at

Shedd Park, has in its cast names indicating various racial origins, such as Lillian Ivasevic, Libbie Novak, John Slavsky. Yet all the young actors are good Americans, capable of handling the English of the plays, said their director.

Dramatic week is in its third year on the West Chicago Park playgrounds. More parks are participating this year than ever before, officials state. One center, not provided with a dramatic instructor, was helped to coach its play by a woman attendant engaged to act as matron. She is a Negro and the children are Negroes. "The Enchanted Garden" and "The House of Herats" are being given by this group.

The dramatic work draws groups of young people to the park centers who would not otherwise be reached, said J. H. Schultz, director of the centers. Instructors aim to encourage people interested in dramatics to put their talents to use. Great interest is taken, he said, in productions brought to the grounds from other recreation centers.

## DOGS WIN FRIENDS TO ACT FOR THEM

New York Women to Campaign Against Ear Cropping

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—A campaign against the cropping of dogs' ears will be undertaken by the New York Women's League for Animals, following action at an executive meeting of the league just held.

A resolution adopted at the meeting provided that the league would conduct a campaign on its own account and "in conjunction with any other societies that desire to join."

The American Kennel Club and similar organizations will be approached by members of the league and asked to co-operate, it was said.

The need of more watering stations for horses was emphasized by Mrs. George Bethu. Adams, chairman of the meeting. With the approach of warm weather, the need

## THE MONITOR READER

1. Why did Dr. Johnson buy oysters for his cat?—Home Forum.
2. What is industry doing to abolish strikes?—World Press.
3. Where is the finest organ in Europe?—Week in Paris.
4. How was Germany's first jazz opera received?—Music Page.
5. How is the world affected by India's hoarding of gold?—News.
6. Why might works of art profitably "begin at the end"?—Editorial.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN SATURDAY'S MONITOR

## SIGN MEN ADVISED TO ASSIST CITIES

National Organization Hears How to Improve Display

CINCINNATI (Special Correspondence)—"It requires no artistic training to observe that projecting signs in American cities represent in the aggregate a hodge-podge out of harmony with the times, even though individually many of these signs possess points of merit from an artistic point of view, and value as an advertisement."

This was the declaration of George H. Hauser, building commissioner of Cincinnati, before the Midwest Conference of Associated Sign Crafts of North America, which met in Cincinnati recently. He urged standardization of signs.

Mr. Hauser said that any move

to raise the artistic values of signs would have the support of municipal governments.

## Sounding the Keynote of Fashions for Spring

Youthfulness is the keynote that Bailey's sounds in tune with fashion. Youth . . . in lines . . . in fabrics . . . in colors. The very newest in coats . . . in dresses . . . in millinery . . . ultra smart . . . gayly stylish.

Remembering . . . Bailey's always gives a generous measure of value in long wear and fine appearance.

Your order by phone or mail to Miss Clark, our personal shopper, will receive prompt and intelligent attention.

**Byron E. Bailey Co.**  
THE HOUSE THAT CHILDREN BUILT  
31-33 WINTER STREET, BOSTON

## Added Comfort and Value for Old Homes

If you have an old home in need of repair or repainting, or one you want to remodel, write for details of the WEATHERBEST Old-Home Remodeling Contest offering cash prizes for the best examples of old houses remodeled and insulated by recovering sidewalls with edge grain red cedar stained shingles. You will make your old home warmer in winter and cooler in summer with this double insulation and you will add untold values in appearance.

### \$2750 in 39 Cash Prizes

First Prize, \$1000      Second Prize, \$500      Third Prize, \$300  
Fourth Prize, \$100      Five Prizes of \$50 each      Ten Prizes of \$30 each

Twenty Honorable Mentions of \$15 each. (In case of tie, for any prize offered, the full amount of such prize will be awarded to each tying contestant.)

Winning one of these prizes may more than pay for the cost of reshingling old sidewalls. There are thousands of homes throughout the country which can be brought up-to-date by this treatment. WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles in Colonial White or in shades of Gray or Brown laid over the old sidewalls not only improve the appearance but mean added warmth in winter and cooler homes in summer.

mer. In many cases, the cost of stained shingles and labor for sidewalls is only a little greater than a good repair and repainting job. Use the coupon both for enrollment blank and for complete literature that gives details of this Contest.

We will also send you a Portfolio of Color Photogravures showing many examples of color combinations for roofs and sidewalls valuable to you for remodeling or color suggestions for your new home. WEATHERBEST STAINED SHINGLE CO., Inc., 1900 Island Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y. Western Plant—St. Paul, Minn. Distributing Warehouses in Leading Centers.

R. H. DEF. LOCKWOOD, Meriden, Conn., related the association and sentiments of an old home and greatly improved its appearance and value by slight remodeling of porch and simply laying 24-inch Gray WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles over the old sidewalls.

**Weatherbest**  
STAINED-SHINGLES  
For Roofs and Sidewalls

WEATHERBEST STAINED SHINGLE CO., Inc.  
1900 Island Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.  
Without obligation, please send details of the WEATHERBEST Old Home Remodeling Contest with booklet "Making Old Houses into Charming Homes." I have a new home which I intend to remodel. I intend to build a new home. Send Color Photogravures and Portfolio of Color Photogravures showing WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles for sidewalls and roofs.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

# Opening the New Underwood Office with an UNDERWOOD BUSINESS SHOW

STATLER BUILDING

BOSTON

March 21st to 26th

A BUSINESS SHOW, displaying Underwood products that "Speed the World's Business," marking the opening of the New Underwood Office, will be held each day from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Albert Tangora will give demonstrations of typewriting speed and accuracy that have won the World's Typewriting Championship for the Underwood for twenty-one consecutive years.

The Underwood Bookkeeping Machine, the new Underwood Portable with standard keyboard, and many other time-saving products will be shown.

Business executives, secretaries and stenographers, and all interested in modern writing methods are cordially invited to the Underwood Business Show.

### UNDERWOOD PRODUCTS

Standard Typewriters  
Portable Typewriters  
Bookkeeping Machines  
Continuous Fanfold Billes

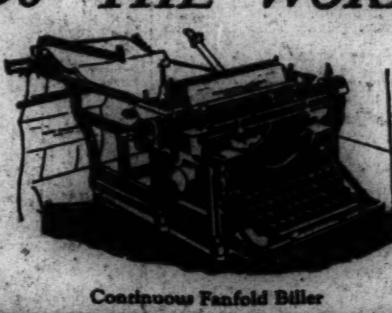
Wide Carriage Typewriters  
Quiet Model Typewriters  
Condensed Billes  
Key Set Decimal Tabulators

Address Stencil Machines  
Visible Index Card Machines  
Label Writers  
Revolving Duplicators

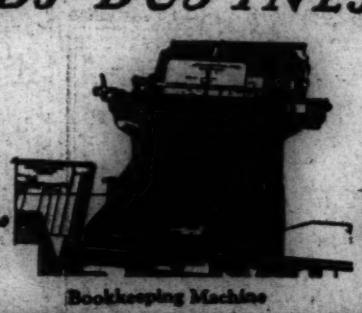
# UNDERWOOD "SPEEDS THE WORLD'S BUSINESS"



4-Bank Portable



Continuous Fanfold Billes



Bookkeeping Machine



Standard Typewriter





## MRS. WIGHTMAN THRICE WINNER

Makes Clean Sweep in U. S.  
Women's Indoor Tennis  
Tournament

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 21 (Special) — When play ended on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, here Saturday afternoon, in the United States indoor tennis championship tournament for women, Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., added a third women's indoor tennis title to her. Mrs. Wightman has won 15 United States championships on outdoor courts and 10 indoors. Three of the indoor titles were won on Saturday in the three days, down, and now down again.

In the singles Mrs. Wightman, who first entered the tennis highlight as Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of Berkeley, Calif., in 1909, succeeded Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan of Santa Barbara, Calif., last year in the by defeating Margaret Blake of Boston, Mass., ranked No. 7 in the national list for 1926. The score was 6-0, 2-6, 6-4.

A few minutes later Mrs. Wightman returned to the court with Mrs. J. B. Peabody of Princeton, N. J., whom she faced. Miss Blake and Miss Edith Sourney of Boston, and after a three-set battle, captured the doubles crown for the fourth time since 1919, at 8-6, 1-6, 6-3.

Applause, which seemed to shake the rafters of the building, greeted the players as they stepped on the court for the third time. Mrs. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner Jr., president of the Longwood C. C., successfully defended the mixed doubles title won last year by defeating Miss Sarah Palfrey, Boston, and Malcolm T. Hill, Waltham, Mass., 6-2, 6-3.

Handsome, rather than footwork played its part in the victory of Mrs. Wightman over Miss Blake in the singles. The former Californian allowed Miss Blake few chances to come to the net and made her do little hitting in doing so. As a result a baseline duet took place. After taking the first set at love, Mrs. Wightman relaxed and allowed Miss Blake to take the next at 6-2. In the last set Mrs. Wightman appeared to be fighting for every point, winning the set at 6-4. The match by points:

First Set

Mrs. Wightman... 4 4 4 4 5-25-6

Miss Blake.... 2 2 1 2 3-12-0

Second Set

Mrs. Wightman... 4 3 1 4 1 2 1-20-2

Miss Blake.... 6 5 4 2 2 4 4-31-0

Third Set

Mrs. Wightman... 4 2 2 4 2 4 3-1-27-4

Miss Blake.... 1 7 104 329-000

(Water Polo)

Mrs. Wightman... 4 2 2 4 2 4 3-1-27-4

Miss Blake.... 1 7 104 329-000

(Mixed Doubles)

Mrs. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner Jr., president of the Longwood C. C., defeated Miss Margaret Blake and Miss Edith Sourney of Boston, and after a three-set battle, captured the doubles crown for the fourth time since 1919, at 8-6, 1-6, 6-3.

Mrs. Sourney and G. Peabody's and Hill's game in the mixed doubles did not come up to the promising tennis that they displayed in the earlier rounds, and their brilliance only came in flashes. Miss Palfrey was inclined to drive out of the court, while Hill was really down to the last. The young players, however, managed to take the second set from the champions at 7-5, only to drop the third at 6-2.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Final Round

Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Margaret Blake, Boston, Mass., 6-2, 6-4.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. J. B. Peabody, Gardner Jr., defeated Miss Margaret Blake and Miss Edith Sourney, Boston, 6-2, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner Jr., Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Sarah Palfrey, Boston, and Malcolm T. Hill, Waltham, Mass., 6-2, 6-3.

BOSTON TIGERS WIN OVER PROVIDENCE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE FINAL STANDINGS—Goals

New Haven W T L For Agst Pts

Quebec... 18 0 14 72 65 26

Springfield... 14 5 13 59 53 33

Boston... 14 2 15 48 53 33

Providence... 12 3 17 50 67 27

Providence made an effort to tie Boston for fourth place in the final game of the Canadian-American Hockey League at Boston Arena Saturday, but found the Tigers too strong, the latter winning by a score of 4 to 2. It was Boston's second victory over the Reds in eight games this season and a record for play between them.

Providence scored after six minutes of the opening period when Monahan took a pass from Paulhus and beat Rheaume. Smith tied on a rebound of a Red shot at 10:15. Paulhus scored 23 seconds after that Paulhus put the Reds ahead again. Boston scored twice in the second period, Redding and Wedgewood scoring in order. In the final stanza Contant scored Boston's fourth goal and one of the best he has put down despite a little roughness that crept in. The summary:

BOSTON PROVIDENCE

Redding, Contant, McNamee, Iw.

W. Cormier, Debernardi, Litzen, L. L. C., Mondor, Morris, Taylor, Wedgewood, Iw., Brophy, Desy, Lepine, Smith, Id., rd. Wilcox, Morrissey, P. Morrissey, P. Morrissey, P. Morrissey, Rheaume, E., rd. Gervais, Score—Boston 4, Providence 2. Goals

Smith, Redding, Wedgewood, Clapper

for Boston; Monahan, Paulhus for Providence. Referee—Frank J. Synott, Boston. Time—Three 20-min. periods.

URUGUAY SOCCER TEAM EASY VICTOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—The soccer football team of Uruguay, winners of the Olympic championship in 1924, made a brilliant debut on its first appearance in the United States yesterday.

It swam the team of the Indiana Flooring Company, one of the strongest professional teams of the United States, 6 to 1 at the Polo Grounds.

The visitors proved to be one of the best dressed and formidable-looking teams ever playing the game in the United States. Both on attack and defense they were far superior to their opponents, and their combination play made every dash down the field a sure score.

Carne obtained the first goal on a pass from Andrade, and the next three went to the credit of Sciarone, the outside right, with great assistance from his fellow forwards in several attempts.

Then, in the second half, a long high kick from Andrade, star of the Olympic Games, was dead in front of the goal.

Carne obtained the second goal, and the next three went to the credit of Sciarone, the outside right, with great assistance from his fellow forwards in several attempts.

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Then, in the second half, a long high kick

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Pup and a Little Green House

By VIVIAN NOELL

LEE MORRIS wanted a dog more than anything else in the world. More than a bicycle, more than a pony, more than a watch. He wanted all of these, but, most of all, he wanted a dog. "Every fellow ought to have a dog," Lee said. But, dogs and city apartments don't go together. There is not much place for a boy, much less a dog.

When the Morrises moved from the large apartment house where they had lived for as many years as Lee could remember, and rented the sublet? When you can't keep him from gettin' out in the street, huh? You do jus' lak I tell you, get dat dog away for your mother gets back."

Lee walked sadly out of the kitchen, holding the precious puppy close.

"I just can't give him up," he thought, "but Cooke is right—there isn't any place to keep him."

Lee Thinks It Over

Seated on the kitchen doorstep he thought over ways and means. Suddenly an idea occurred to him. "A dog house! That's what pups need. Then, I can chain him up while I'm at school until he's older. He can get away and he can't bother cook."

Jumping up he ran into the house, got his toy bank and shook out its contents. Three dollars and ten cents. Sure, that would buy a house for his dog.

Down town he went, as fast as two legs could carry him. Finding the right store, he said to the salesman in charge, "I want to buy a dog house, not such a very big one, but one large enough for my pup, when he's grown up."

"Oh, I see," the salesman smiled. "Well come back this way we'll see what we can find."

Lee saw a house which he thought would be the very thing. It was painted green, and had a bright chain attached to the front.

"Guess I'll take this one," he told the salesman, pointing to the little green one.

"This house is five dollars. Is that all right?"

"Oh," Lee said disappointedly, "I've got just three dollars and ten cents. Haven't you a cheaper one?"

"Not sorry," the big boy said scornfully, "but I guess I'll let you take him for the agate there."

Without a trace of regret, Lee handed over the new agate and hurried away, hugging his new-found possession.

He ran nearly all the way home, bursting into the house shouting, "Mother, Mother, see what I've got. Mother!"

"Your mother ain't here, Master Lee," the old cook called to him. "It's a blessing she ain't, so you can get that pup away for she's got back."

"Get it away!" Lee exclaimed in

Pocket Treasures

Lee thought desperately, checking over the contents of his pockets. Nothing of much value that he could trade in such a cunning dog. So, to gain time, he asked: "What do you want him?"

"Oh, I'll trade him cheap. What have you got?"

This assured, Lee spread out a blunt-edged knife, three pennies, some marbles, and then, the gem of the collection, a new agate.

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"Your mother ain't here, Master Lee," the old cook called to him. "It's a blessing she ain't, so you can get that pup away for she's got back."

"I'll say I can," Lee replied stoutly.

## The MAIL BAG

Florence, Italy

Dear Editor: I want to tell you how much I enjoy the whole monitor, especially the Sundial, Snubs, and the Mail Bag, where we can read letters from nearly all over the world.

We have been in Normandy, France, for two years and expect to be here in Florence for about six months. Am I the first to write from here?

Eldorado, North Dakota

Dear Editor: I enjoy having the letters read to my teacher to show and read to the class. She thinks they are very nice.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I have been old enough.

I would like to correspond with some girl of my age in a foreign country.

Helen P.

Work," Lee responded promptly. "My name's Lee Morris. Every day, when I come home from school, I'll clean the yard and do errands. There's always something to do."

"Good!" the president exclaimed. "Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. The bank will lend you this money and every Saturday you will come to the bank and pay 10 cents on the amount and 1 cent interest. You see, the bank has to charge you something for lending the money, that's the way we do business."

"Oh, yes, that's all right. I understand," Lee felt very important.

"Well, if that is understood, we'll make out the weekly notes for you to sign. One note of 11 cents for 19 weeks, until you've paid back 100."

So the president called a clerk and the notes were made out. Lee signed his name and the president gave him a

little smile.

A little while ago we had a costume party at the dancing school. I had an Uncle Sam costume and my sister was Japanese. Charles L.

Rochdale, Lancs, England

Dear Editor: I love to read Snubs and Milti-Molly-Mandy. My little sister had a kitten Little made for her. She has a toy dog and we call it Snubs. I go to First Church of Christ Scientist in Rochdale. I am nine years old, and my little sister is one year old.

James B.

Hull, Yorks., England

Dear Editor: I like the Children's Page in The Christian Science Monitor. I like working the puzzles as well.

This is the first time I have written to you. I should be glad if you would ask some little boy from whom you get a letter to write to me, so that I can write back.

I go to the Christian Science church and Sunday school every Sunday.

Gibert S.

Decatur, Ill.

Dear Editor: I enjoy The Children's Page very much. Every evening a little neighbor comes to my age and read him the stories. If it is possible, I wish that you would send me the name and address of a little boy living in China or Europe so that I could write to him.

Billy P.

Gibert lives in Europe. Billy, and he would like a letter. If you write to him, and send your letter to the Mail Bag, it will be forwarded.—Ed.

Ossage, Ia.

Dear Editor: I enjoy reading the Monitor very much, especially Snubs and the Mail Bag.

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have cut out several pictures and poems from the Monitor

horrid tones. "It's mine—for me."

"There ain't no place 'round here for a dog to stay. You can't keep him in the house."

"Mother'll let me keep him, somehow."

"But, there ain't no place, I tell you," cook responded warmly. "There ain't so much as a chicken coop you could keep him in. Where's he going to stay while you're at school? Where can you keep him from gettin' out in the street, huh? You do jus' lak I tell you, get dat dog away for your mother gets back."

Lee's first thought was that now he could have a dog. In one month he would have a birthday, and perhaps then he would get a dog.

A few days after moving, Lee was walking home from school when he met a wobbly-legged puppy, who bounded about his feet, uttering funny little barklike sounds of greeting. Stooping, Lee picked up the round, wriggling ball of fuzz, stroking and petting it, while the puppy licked his face with a tiny, bright red tongue.

"Whose pup are you, I wonder?" Lee murmured, "I wish you belonged to me."

A big boy came whistling around the corner of the house, in front of which Lee was standing. Seeing him, Lee called: "Say, is this your dog?" "Yes, do you want him?"

"I'll say I do," Lee shouted back. "But you don't mean that you don't want him!"

"Oh, I've got a couple more. What'll you give for him?"

Lee thought desperately, checking over the contents of his pockets. Nothing of much value that he could trade in such a cunning dog. So, to gain time, he asked: "What do you want him?"

"Oh, I'll trade him cheap. What have you got?"

This assured, Lee spread out a blunt-edged knife, three pennies, some marbles, and then, the gem of the collection, a new agate.

"Not much," the big boy said scornfully, "but I guess I'll let you take him for the agate there."

Without a trace of regret, Lee handed over the new agate and hurried away, hugging his new-found possession.

He ran nearly all the way home, bursting into the house shouting, "Mother, Mother, see what I've got. Mother!"

"Your mother ain't here, Master Lee," the old cook called to him. "It's a blessing she ain't, so you can get that pup away for she's got back."

"Get it away!" Lee exclaimed in

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"Get it away!" Lee exclaimed in

horrid tones. "It's mine—for me."

"There ain't no place 'round here for a dog to stay. You can't keep him in the house."

"Mother'll let me keep him, somehow."

"But, there ain't no place, I tell you," cook responded warmly. "There ain't so much as a chicken coop you could keep him in. Where's he going to stay while you're at school? Where can you keep him from gettin' out in the street, huh? You do jus' lak I tell you, get dat dog away for your mother gets back."

Lee's first thought was that now he could have a dog. In one month he would have a birthday, and perhaps then he would get a dog.

A few days after moving, Lee was walking home from school when he met a wobbly-legged puppy, who bounded about his feet

## Art News and Comment

**"The Centurion's Servant"**

By FRANK RUTTER

London, March 1. **A** BOUT 10 years ago, when London was in daily dread of aerial bombardment, there appeared in the exhibition of the New English Art Club a painting entitled "The Centurion's Servant." A good-sized picture, with figures two-thirds life-size, it showed a plainly furnished bedroom with a great bed in the center, and round this bed three children were kneeling while a fourth sprawled on it in a strange attitude. This picture was the work of a young man, Stanley Spencer, a student of the Slade School, and it caused a great sensation. All could see it was wonderfully and beautifully painted, clear and sensitive in drawing, suave and accomplished in coloring, original and ingenious in its design; but many were mystified by the title and failed to perceive the meaning of the work.

"Where in the centurion?" asked some pained spectators. "Which is his servant?" asked in those dark days of 1917 it was quite a time before people at last awoke to the fact that this picture was an expression of the agony of children during an air raid and that the title was symbolic, referring to Luke vii, 9-10. "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." Read right, the message of this painting was that only the faith of a child could sustain us through the trials and tribulations which England was then enduring. A work of high emotion and imagination, presented with unusual gravity of accomplishment in the terms of a decorative pattern, this "bed-picture," as it has been called, is now recognized to be one of the noblest paintings inspired by the experience of war.

Now the point of the foregoing is, not only that this picture can again be seen in London since its owner, Mr. Harry Lamb—himself a painter of high accomplishment—has lent it to Stanley Spencer's first one-man show at the Goupil Gallery (5 Regent Street), but that since it took us a long time to recognize the meaning and importance of Mr. Spencer's first masterpiece, so we shall advise if we are not too hasty in our judgment on the still larger and still stranger picture on which Mr. Spencer has been engaged for the last three years.

Practically the whole of one wall of the Goupil Gallery is occupied by Spencer's vast canvas, "The Resurrection," measuring approximately 15 feet long by 9 feet high. At first it appears "mannered," unequal in attainment, so crowded with incidents that the spectator is distract and unable to take in the work as a whole. But the artist is here attempting an immensely difficult thing: he is endeavoring to recapture the ecstatic vision of a medieval Christian. There is no thought of "realism"; here Spencer has no desire to snapshot an "actuality" in the manner of a press photographer. Since his aim is so very different from that of the majority of modern painters, we should not be surprised that the result also is different.

I do not say that the picture is perfect—from it. But I do believe that with familiarity the strangeness of Spencer's painting will wear off, while the intensity, the sincerity and the curious decorative quality of the painting will remain. Here at least is a painter with a singularly devout mind, a painter who does not merely take the themes of his pictures from the Bible, using it as a work of reference, but who reads his Bible and digests its teaching, till it works upon his imagination and moves him to paint pictures sincerely and reverently conceived.

Further, no man must say that Stanley Spencer has painted his "Resurrection" in this queer, archaic style because he was unable to paint it realistically. We have only to look at the resented vigor of his "Self-Portrait," the simple naturalism in his lovely landscape "The Open Gate," the careful nature-study revealed in his "Pumpkins" and "Stinging Nettles," the precise pre-Raphaelite detail in "Wangford Village," to know that Stanley Spencer is capable of the utmost fidelity to nature. When he departs from rendering the normal appearance of things, his departure is deliberate, the presumption being that he wished to emphasize the difference between the vision of the physical eye and that of the "mind's eye."

Facts and fancies, it may be argued, demand different treatment in art, and it is only when Stanley Spencer's work is dominated by an idea that a certain strangeness creeps into his manner of presentation. His imaginative paintings make considerable demands on the good-will of the spectator, and their purpose is often difficult to grasp by adults who have lost the faith and vision of childhood. For though in much of his portraiture and landscape work Stanley Spencer is a normal twentieth century painter, in his imaginative painting he is a natural unadulterated primitive.

Now the great difference between the primitive and the post-Renaissance painter is that while the first was primarily concerned with the expression of thought, the second is chiefly intent on rendering the illusion of appearance. Mr. Vernon Blake in the March issue of "Drawing and Design" has many interesting and instructive things to say about "The Motives of Primitive Art," and brings forward a mass of evidence to prove that "to the primitive artist, resemblance to the outward appearance of an object, which has meant so much in European estimates of plastic artistic worth, is quite unimportant." To understand prehistoric

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Present-Day Business Factors

**A**N IMPORTANT fact to consider in attempting to analyze present business and industrial conditions in the United States is that despite all forecasts of impending depression, the output of American industry, as well as the buying power of the American people, has continued to increase steadily and almost without interruption, and that in the year 1926 both exceeded all previous records. The pertinent question is, What single factor has contributed most to what has come now to be regarded as the stabilisation of business and industry at this high level? The query is answered by figures presented by the National Bureau of Economic Research in Washington. These show that the total current income of the American people, expressed in billions of dollars, rose from less than sixty-three in the year 1921, to nearly ninety in 1926. Analyzed, this is estimated to show an income of over \$2000 a year for every person gainfully employed, which is said to provide the highest standard of living for the population of the United States as a whole ever enjoyed by any people in a modern industrial society.

Aside from those conditions and influences, moral and legal, which have combined to increase the efficiency and to enhance the earning capacity of the individual, students of economics cite numerous contributing factors which explain present-day prosperity. As outlined by them they include the following: Activity of the building industry; growth of the automobile industry; increased efficiency in production (which may be assumed to embrace the independent bracket to which reference has been made); abundant supply of credit; efficient railroad performance; hand-to-mouth buying; installment merchandising, and improved business information. In the broader view of the matter it appears that the two important factors cited by all the authorities are the large volume of building construction and the continued activity of the automobile industry. But it is at once apparent that the stability of these industries depends, in the final analysis, upon the prosperity of the individuals and their efficiency in earning, producing, and saving. It is important to remember that despite liberal buying and the outlay necessary to maintain a higher living standard all along the line, the savings banks, trust companies, co-operative building associations and investment records show that the American wage earners are not spending all they make, and that despite installment buying they are, individually and collectively, unquestionably solvent.

The layman who attempts to analyze present conditions in the United States need not feel compelled to depend upon theory to substantiate the premise that there is an explainable cause for what has come to be accepted almost as a modern industrial phenomenon. Never before has it been more convincingly shown that as the thought and ideals of the individual are raised, so is the welfare of the community, the state, and the nation advanced. There is a vast difference between the mere desire or wish to earn and accumulate and the ability to perform efficient and profitable service. It means much when the morale of a million or twenty million workers in all branches of productive industry is raised to a higher and truer level. With this there comes a realization that higher pay need not be wrung from employers by threats to strike, but that righteous rewards and unselfish sharing are sure to accompany constructive and efficient service.

In the analysis by the bureau to which reference has already been made it is stated that the capacity of the country to produce has been permanently enlarged and that the volume of goods available for consumption has likewise been increased. It is agreed by those who have made the survey and drawn the conclusions that this phenomenon has been almost entirely peculiar to the United States in the postwar period. It is accepted as explaining the rising standard of living of the great mass of the American people, as accounting for the greater indulgence in luxuries, and as explaining how it is that both employers and employees have come to talk seriously of instituting a five-day week and a six-hour day in industry.

We wonder if there are those who, if they might be permitted to return, unopposed and unmolested, to the indulgence in what they are pleased to refer to as destroyed personal liberties, would choose to legalize such a course at the cost that would be entailed.

### The Proposed Georgian Bay Canal

**C**ANADA has three transcontinental railway lines around the north shore of Lake Superior. Another outlet for Canadian produce from the West is under construction to the Hudson Bay. The present canal system from the Great Lakes to the ocean is being enlarged by an expenditure of something like \$100,000,000 on the new Welland Canal. Before many years, there is reason to believe, Canada and the United States will make an agreement to build the St. Lawrence River improvement. It would seem remarkable, under the circumstances, to find the Dominion Parliament considering the feasibility of another canal from Lake Huron to Montreal, through the Georgian Bay route.

Considered as a national project, apart from being another competitor with existing transportation facilities, the proposed Georgian Bay canal would have much to command it to Canada. The Georgian Bay is a very beautiful part of the Great Lakes, dotted with thousands of picturesque islands. Some of the big ships in the grain trade at present find it more economical to discharge at ports on the Georgian Bay, whence the grain is carried by rail to Montreal. On the Georgian Bay canal route, the grain ships would proceed east after passing through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie to the mouth of the French River, at the north end of Georgian Bay. Following the French River, the canal would incline slightly north to Lake Nipissing, then on due east to the Ottawa River. At the height of land between Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River, ships on the

canal would be 677 feet above sea level. But the building of locks to form the flight of steps for the ships down through Ottawa to the port of Montreal would be straightforward engineering work. In the process, the water power of the Ottawa River would be harnessed—to generate, it is estimated, 1,000,000 electrical horsepower.

It is twenty years since a Canadian engineering board reported favorably on the proposed Georgian Bay canal. It is more than thirty years since the Dominion Parliament granted a charter to a private company to build the canal. But the owners of the charter failed to get started with the building work. In the meanwhile there has been a very big increase in the value of hydroelectric power resources to the people of Canada. After several renewals of the Georgian Bay canal charter to private interests, the opinion has been strongly expressed in Parliament that the charter should be allowed to expire this year.

Provincial rights are involved. While the Dominion Government has control of channels for navigation, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec maintain that they are the joint controllers of water powers on the interprovincial part of the Ottawa River. The power resources have apparently become of prime importance, although the building of the Georgian Bay canal would reduce the distance for shipping from Sault Ste. Marie to Montreal to 661 miles, as compared with 943 miles via the lower lakes and St. Lawrence route.

### Press Radio Criticism in Sweden

**T**HE initiation of regular radio criticism in the columns of the daily press in Sweden is an innovation which gives promise of bringing about a development in the radio service itself which may be of no little interest to other countries. The Swedish State Radio Service is but two years old and when it was initiated a flood of letters from listeners-in constituted a spontaneous radio critique of no little value and interest to the service, with the result that these opinions were printed in the daily columns of the newspapers. Gradually these letters diminished, however, and the Radio Service has now instituted a regular radio critique, corresponding to the usual musical and dramatic criticisms, but published in the radio columns and conducted by a so-called radio-critic expert. Sweden is probably one of the first countries in the world where this new journalistic experiment has been inaugurated.

Although this radio criticism in the press has served to enliven the public interest in the State Radio Service, objections to it have arisen, from certain directions, and not without considerable justification. Artists, already established and approved in their legitimate fields, claim that radio criticism has worked adversely for them on the ground that the technical imperfections still existing in the best radio instruments often tend to distort rather than to disclose innate qualities and abilities of artists.

For example, a well-developed dramatic operatic voice may, in spite of all technical precautions, appear to vibrate unpleasantly in radio when the same voice delights on the opera stage or in the concert hall. An amateurish, small voice, on the other hand that could never fill operatic requirements, may give good results in radio, due to the tonal intensification caused by the radiocasting apparatus.

As a result of the injustice seemingly worked upon the contributing artists by radio criticism, two leading Stockholm dailies, the *Dagens Nyheter* and *Allehanda*, have circulated a questionnaire to technical radio experts as well as to radio singers and directors of radio orchestras. The singers pointed out that when they sing at an ordinary concert which is also being radio-cast, they must choose whether they should adapt the voice to the radio instrument or whether they should sing as usual. In either case one of the audiences will be dissatisfied with the inevitable result that either the radio criticism or the musical criticism will be unfavorable. This happened in the case of a celebrated Swedish tenor who received both favorable and unfavorable criticisms on the same day and for the same opera aria, originating from these two different sources. "One can't serve the radio public and the ordinary concert public at the same time," is the singer's complaint.

As a result of this discussion, it is possible that a radio school for singers may be started in order to initiate the performers into the technical necessities of the radio instrument and show them how to adapt their voices in order to get the best results. The same thing applies to orchestral performances. Moreover, the practice of giving radio concerts in the usual concert hall and opera house, instead of at the radio studio, in this case without any audience present, but merely for radio listeners, is becoming more and more general in Stockholm.

No doubt, when a regular radio press criticism is established all over the world, problems will come up for discussion and solution which will eventually improve the technique of both instrument and performer, so that radio work may become a profession. Radio criticism may also in time reveal its own identity as something apart from musical criticism.

### Baseball and the Boy

**A** STORY, old yet ever new, is that of the American youths in the northern cities of the Nation crowding the playgrounds and every available plot of land to take advantage of their first opportunity to "choose up sides" and engage in their initial baseball practice of the season. Wherever an empty lot exists between the row upon row of apartment houses or the almost unbroken array of residences in the city, in March and April there is very apt to be found a laughing, active gathering of youngsters giving vent to such enthusiastic shouts as, "Hit it, Jim!" "Slide, Tom, slide!" expressions which have a familiar ring in the ears of baseball followers. They are reminders that the regular baseball season will soon be in full swing when the shouts of America's youth will mingle with the greater outburst which will inevitably sweep the whole country. But for many years, as the spring season continues to roll around in usual fashion, it will

probably be heralded by the American boy with a bat in one hand and a ball in the other.

The opening of the major league baseball season is still nearly a month away, and the other clubs, semiprofessional and amateur, will not spring into real action until even later. The lull which exists between the laying away of skills and skates and the inauguration of regular baseball schedules is known as the conditioning period in baseball. The college player invariably gets the "jump" on the younger generation in preliminary practice owing to the indoor facilities afforded him, but the more youthful emulators of the stars of the day are the first to appear in the outdoors for a run around the bases. Such minor obstacles as an ice-coated outfield or a puddle in the pitcher's box are readily overlooked in the enthusiasm of the moment.

Even before the playgrounds are in any condition for the diamond sport, the city youths are out in the backyards and alleyways with their gloves and bats. A train ride through the suburbs of any large city in the northern states in late March or April discloses an almost continual succession of boys and gloves, bats and balls. For want of better places to play, they are found sporting on muddy meadows and stony hillsides. Their appearance has become almost as firmly fixed as a harbinger of spring as the first green tuft of grass on the front lawn and the initial call of the redbreast. In many cases vacant lots of the preceding year have given place to residences of some kind. Such are becoming scarcer as the years progress, and the playgrounds are, as a consequence, growing more congested. However, the American boy will have his baseball and have it early, even as his father and his father's father did before him.

### Speech and Friendship

**I**N GIVING publicity to the fact that if Bostonians say "cah" and Chicagoans say "car-r-r," when they refer to an automobile, both can give British origins as their authority for such pronunciation, Prof. George O. Curme of Northwestern University is doing something more than explain a moot grammatical point. Incidentally, Professor Curme is at work upon a three-volume English-American grammar, so that he may certainly be considered as one who knows whereof he speaks. Animosities have many times sprung from similar trifling issues, for it is a strange fact that human thought seems to brook with difficulty any criticism of what it has trained itself to believe is correct in speech or diction.

Even if neither of the pronunciations in question could give legitimate authority for its origin, however, the fact that each has gained currency in some definite section of the world gives to it a certain authority that entitles it to respect. The minor differences in manner of speech between the English and the American have often been made the subject of sarcasm by those to whom they have appealed as strange. But what if one finds it more desirable, for example, to speak with a long "a" and the other with a short one—surely this is the individual privilege of each. If a tithe of the effort that has been put forth to show up each as foolish because it did not conform to certain set standards of speech adopted by the other, were directed toward endeavoring to instill friendly relationships between them, something worth while would be accomplished.

As the pages of history are scanned, many causes of war may be found recorded that seem childish when looked at from the broader point of view of today. No cause of animosity and strife, however, can be more childish than differences in the manner of speech. Even if on one side of the Atlantic certain words are pronounced in one way and on the other side in a different way, those who speak them are brothers in so real a sense that this fact should not even be noticed. Upon their friendship depends to a large extent the future peace of the world. Every effort should be put forth, therefore, to see in their right perspectives the arguments that would darken thought to this fact, and to magnify the great bonds of unity that should without question link indissolubly the English-speaking nations of the world.

### Editorial Notes

Those in America who are striving to inculcate higher ideals of journalism, as well as all who have the highest good of their country at heart, will read with interest an item recently published in this connection in the *London Daily Courier*. American newspapers reaching England, it said in part, with reports of the case (mentioning a suit that was receiving wide publicity at the time in question) show the peril from which this country has been rescued by the Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Act, 1926. It added that hardly a line in an alleged "full complaint" of one of the parties could now be published in an English newspaper, while most of the document, which the American paper purported to give in full, would have been rejected by all but a very few newspapers in England, even before the passage of the act. The strange part of it is that, as the *Courier* points out, these New York newspapers can be obtained without difficulty in England: "They are allowed to disseminate matter that English newspapers are forbidden to print, and much that English newspapers would not print if they could." How peculiarly inconsistent the human mind sometimes is.

Railroads anywhere can with profit emulate the example of the Pennsylvania system in planting trees along its right of way in New Jersey approaching the entrance to the Hudson tunnels. Some of the roads, as well as the interurban electric lines, are spending considerable sums beautifying their rights of way and their stations particularly in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts, and the investment seems more than justified from the comment of patrons, who are thus provided with another reason to bolster up the "home town pride." But it is not only to the road and to the home town that the credit is reflected, but to the stranger within the gates who is more and more made aware that "soulless corporations" do not exist.

### Cuckoos and Primroses

**R**ICKY came into the room just as we were all taking our places for breakfast and announced with some excitement that Sarah had heard a cuckoo.

"Where?" exclaimed one member of the family.

"When?" inquired another.

"She says it was quite near and she heard it call five or six times just before she got up," Ricky explained.

The family ornithologist looked up from his cereal, momentarily suspending operations. "Sarah has made a mistake," he said. "The cuckoo is never heard in North America until much later in the year. The *Coccyzus americanus*—"

Here Ricky forgot himself and interrupted. "Sarah says that when she was a little girl in England she used to begin to listen for the cuckoo directly the winter was over. She says she used to go to the woods at the back of her home to look for primroses, and sometimes she'd find the primrose first, but often she'd hear the cuckoo call before she'd gathered her first basketful."

For hours we had been silently creeping upward beneath the star-spangled skies of a Judean night, and now with the daylight, instead of the opposition we had been told to expect, we had found quietude and peace.

We flung ourselves down full length upon the flower bed with a grateful sense of relaxation such as we had not known for many days.

Away beyond the hills of Gilead the sun began to rise, and even as we watched the changing colors of the sky the clear call of a cuckoo broke through the stillness of that wonderful hour, telling us that a messenger of spring was on his way to England.

"He'll be home before we are," someone had remarked.

"What are you thinking about?" said a voice from over my shoulder.

I pulled myself up with a start. "The cuckoo," I replied. Then almost before I had finished speaking, as we stood there at the open window we heard his very note.

"Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo," over and over again.

We looked at each other in blank astonishment. "Sarah was right," we said.

Then we glanced back into the room to see if the ornithologist was still with us, but he had disappeared. Presently he returned, carrying a tomtake volume under his arm.

"Sarah was right," we told him. "We have just heard the cuckoo ourselves."

"You are all making a mistake," he insisted; and then he began to turn the leaves of the book.

It looked as if we might have to listen to another excerpt from the encyclopedia, but Ricky came to our rescue with a sudden call. "It's past eight o'clock," he shouted, refreshed, he continued the dissertation.

"In the British Isles the cuckoo may be heard about the beginning of April, or even in March, but the American bird whose call resembles that of his European brother is never—"

At this moment Sarah came into the room with a fresh supply of hot toast and the one who sits behind the breakfast tray put her finger to her lips. When we had the room to ourselves again she turned to us and exclaimed: "Did you all notice Sarah's face? It was radiant. I was so afraid that you were going to tell her that she had made a mistake about the cuckoo. She is so happy to think that the spring has arrived."

"Maybe she is right about the spring," I said, walking over to the window. I threw open the casement and the air that came into the room was soft and balmy. Overhead little white tufts of cloud floated across the pale blue of the sky. The trees were still bare, but something about them seemed to betoken the fact that they were ready to burst into bloom at any moment.

Someone stole up behind me and looked over my shoulder. "I believe I can smell primroses," she said.

"You are no better than Sarah," I remarked. "You are letting your imagination run away with you."

"Oh, I don't smell," she returned. "There is a nice damp, earthy smell. Doesn't it remind you of woods in April? Do you remember that morning we walked across the Downs and discovered the little celandine in the hollow?"

"I remember," I said.

"And we found primroses," she went on, lots of them."

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

**B**UTONIAN

**T**HE agreement existing between the Government of Soviet Russia and the German Luft Hansa air traffic company, regarding the German-Russian air service, which was about to expire, has been extended for another five years. Also an increase of the capital of the "Dersufl" Company (German-Russian Air Service Company), which operates this service, was decided upon in order to improve and increase its fleet of airplanes. In the Dersufl Company, Soviet Russia and Germany are equally represented. Half of the number of managers, employees and pilots are German, while the other half are Russians. Moreover, half of the airplanes fly the Russian flag, the other half the German flag. Russia as well as German capital is invested in it. The service was commenced on May 1, 1921, when two flights were made weekly in each direction between Königsberg (East Prussia) and Moscow. At that time mainly diplomatic mail was carried. Now six flights in each direction are made weekly, starting on the German side from Berlin. The airplanes cover the distance of 1815 kilometers between the German and Soviet Russian capitals in fifteen hours, carrying passengers, mail and freight. This line is to be extended to China as soon as circumstances permit. In that case, Chinese capital also may be invested in the Dersufl Company.

Standing on the platform of the underground station "Kaiserhof," waiting for one's subway train to arrive and meanwhile studying the advertising posters, one might imagine one was in London waiting in a tube station, for the wall is partly covered with various English posters of seaside and other summer resorts in Great Britain. A beautiful hilly country with the evening sun rising over the valley and the air filled with the soft fragrance of summer calls to "Lovely Devon." Next to a grass-covered cliff and old English castle extend an invitation to visit the Isle of Wight, while other posters try to persuade one to choose Dorset or Hants instead.

Small homes for Government officials and farm hands, tax bureaus and barracks, are the principal buildings the state intends to erect this year. For the first category not less than \$11,000,000 are demanded by the Ministry of Labor in its new budget. The greater part of \$6,000,000 will be spent by the Ministry of Finance for the erection of new tax bureaus, while about \$4,000,000 are demanded by the Ministry of Defense for building new and renovating old barracks, stables and sheds, as well as for homes of married noncommissioned officers. Approximately \$1,000,000 will be spent for the improvement of the naval port Wilhelmshaven. Compared with the expenditures the sum of \$900,000 is small, which the Ministry of Interior Affairs intends to spend for extending the famous Kaiser-Wilhelm laboratories in the West of Berlin, for creating state laboratories, enlarging the stations of Dresden and contributing toward the erection of a new museum in Dresden.

For the first time since 1913, Potsdam, the birthplace of the famous Prussian army which became the nucleus of the great German imperial army of pre-war days, witnessed a military parade such as before the war was one of the traditional annual events of that small Old World town in the West of Berlin. It was held in honor of General Heye, who succeeded General von Seeckt as military head of the German Reichswehr, and who paid a visit recently to Potsdam in order to inspect the local garrison. Infantry, cavalry and artillery had lined up on the old parade ground called the "Lustgarten," where Frederick William I and his son, Frederick the Great, had drilled their soldiers, teaching them the famous Prussian parade step.

In two ways, however, a remarkable contrast was noticeable when comparing the parades of the pre-war days with that in honor of General Heye. Once the Lustgarten had been one mass of soldiers in gay-colored uni-

forms; now only a few thin lines of men clad in the dull gray uniforms of the Reichswehr, with grim-looking steel helmets in the place of the ornate headgear of pre-war days, awaited inspection. Although the present German army may not be as formidable as that of imperial Germany, owing to the restrictions imposed upon it by the Treaty of Versailles, its men are undoubtedly of a far better military quality, for each one is carefully picked from thousands of applicants and